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# The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Sixty-Sixth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 10, 1913.

Volume LXVI. No. 15.

## The National Old Trails Ocean-to-Ocean Road

"Roads that go somewhere" is an expression which is being heard incessantly in connection with the country-wide attention to the improvement of the highways. Judge J. H. Lowe, president of the National Old Trails Ocean-to-Ocean Road, tersely summed up the matter in these words:

"A road extending across a town-

fit into a system of national highways such as is contended for by the A. A. A. National Good Roads Board, believe in a comprehensive plan, even though, according to Judge Lowe, they are striving that their interstate avenue of communication ought to be the first "We don't stand for our road to the exclusion of any other road."

tional Trails Road. If I had my way about it, I would build a great national system of roads leading from our national capital to the capital of every state in the union. I would stand behind that proposition until it went out through the country as the system we are in favor of. Some say that that would bankrupt the government. Have

cost less than the eastern half. Eighteen thousand miles multiplied by \$12,000 makes what? \$216,000,000. We have spent millions of dollars upon the improvement of rivers and harbors, and millions of dollars on the improvement of the Panama Canal. It doesn't take a life time to accomplish a big thing nowadays. Within five



SOUTHEAST MISSOURI SCENERY.

ship of course has value; it has increased value when it goes across a county; it has considerably increased value when it extends across a state; but it is of infinitely more value when it extends from state to state, across the continent."

The advocates of this particular road across the country, which would

states Judge Lowe, "and I want to say further that if there is any other line or road which ought to receive consideration first, which ought to be built first, and which has greater claims than our road, as historic as it is, we are ready to get behind that road and stand for it just as strongly as we are ready to stand for the Na-

you ever stopped to think what it would cost? Probably 18,000 miles of road will build a trunk line through every capital of every state of the Union. Put it at the highest possible figure, to build the best road that modern engineering has devised, making the average about \$12,000 per mile. The western half of these roads will

years this whole country ought to be gridironed with national roads. After carrying out our plan of these national highways, let the states and counties build and maintain their own roads connecting with the national system; and then we will have roads that are worth while and there will be no conflict of authority anywhere.



## SEED CORN

### JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$3.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White, same prices. Better order early.  
C. D. Lyon, R1, Georgetown, Ohio.

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## Horticulture

### A CORN GROWING CONTEST FOR MISSOURI BOYS.

We want to interest every boy in Missouri in the Boys' Corn Growing Contest for 1913. Every boy between the age of 10 and 20 years is eligible and all we ask you to do is send in your name, age and address and we will enroll you in the contest and will send you full directions in regard to planting, cultivating and selecting show corn.

The next State Corn Show will be held in Columbia January 12-16, 1914, and we will distribute over \$1000 in prizes to the boys and young men of the State. These prizes will be given for best ten ear samples in both white and yellow corn from each of the five sections of the State. The Missouri Ruralist of Kansas City, Missouri, has given \$200 in cash for the best acre yields reported by boys and in addition to this they are also giving a trophy to be given permanently to the boy showing the best single ear.

There will be a lot of special prizes and all boys will have a chance to win something. Now boys, send in your names at once. Don't think you are working at a disadvantage because your section has never made any special winning, for the State has been so divided that soil conditions are fairly uniform. Send in your name at once, secure some seed corn from a reliable grower and plan to be one of the winners. Write me today for any information and be sure to enter the contest.

T. R. DOUGLASS,  
Secretary Missouri Corn Growers' Association.

### APRIL ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Spray apple and plum trees before the buds expand.

Plant early smooth peas. Alaska is a good early variety.

Sweet peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked.

Sow flowering annuals in the cold frame for transplanting later.

Do not uncover roses or other plants until their new growth makes it necessary.

Onions, beets, spinach, radishes and

lettuce may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked easily.

Trim out dead branches or canes from the raspberry bushes and add plenty of manure to the patch.

Cannas, caladium and dahlias may be brought from the cellar, divided, and started into growth now.

There is still time to top-work some apple or plum trees if the buds of the cions have not started to swell.

If paeonies or rhubarb are to be moved this spring, the work must be done very early, before growth starts.

Clean up the front and back yards and plant a few shrubs and trees; at least sow some good lawn grass seed.

Start a few White Japan or Rocky Ford musk melons in tin cans or old berry boxes for transplanting later to the field.

The native wild highbush cranberry, dogwood, Juneberry, black haw, and wild grape all make good plants for the home yard if properly set.

Plant a quart or two of onion sets as soon as the ground can be worked. White or yellow sets of the smallest size are best.

Examine apple trees for mice and rabbit injury. If the injury is bad, bridge graft. If only small patches are stripped of bark, they may be painted with white lead paint or liquid grafting wax.

The trailing nasturtiums are among the easiest annual to grow and will give a supply of flowers the whole season. Plant when danger of frost is past, or in pots or boxes and transplant to the open later.

As soon as the tulips begin to show white under the mulch remove part of it, and if the weather continues warm and they are growing rapidly, it may all be taken off in a week or so.

Early cabbage and cauliflower may be set out this month as soon as the weather is settled. Plant them deep—up to the first leaves at least. The stem is the tender part of the plant. See that the plants are well hardened off. They should have a dull purple tinge.

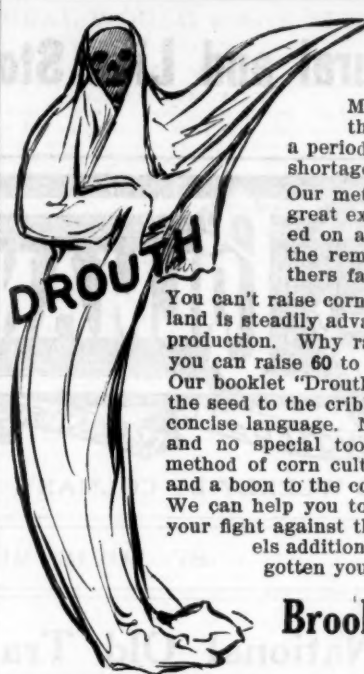
A good hedge on the west and south of the paddocks and farmstead makes it more comfortable for stock and man. Willow, ash and Norway poplar make good quick-growing windbreaks. Elm, hackberry, and among evergreens, the spruce, make slower-growing but longer-lived windbreaks.

Grafting wax is made by melting four pounds of resin, two pounds of beeswax and one pound of unsalted tallow, pouring the liquid into a bucket of cold water and pulling like molasses candy until the grain is smooth; then form into balls and store in a cool place until used. It may be softened by throwing into hot water when needed for use.—LeRoy Cady, Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

The general effect of the application of salt is to make the leaves of garden plants thicker and more succulent.

The best of fruits treated in the very best manner cannot thrive on ill-adapted soil or ground not in a fit condition to receive them. The soil must be properly drained, naturally or artificially, in the first place, for no matter how rich in soil elements it may be, if it is stagnant with subsoil water, fruit cannot thrive. After good drainage, then fertility is essential.

In an Illinois experiment on ordinary level, black soil a two-year rotation of corn and oats gave an average yield of 34 bushels of corn and 32 bushels of oats; a four-year rotation of corn, oats and clover gave an average yield of 54 bushels of corn, 47 bushels of oats, and a ton and a half of clover; while this same four rotation with 1,000 pounds of rock phosphate applied once in four years gave an average yield of corn 70 bushels, oats 70 bushels, and clover 2½ tons.



### The Bane of the Corn Grower is Drouth

Many times have your prospects been more than flattering only to see them dispelled by a period of hot, dry weather. 85 per cent. of corn shortages are caused by this lack of moisture.

Our method of corn culture insures you to a very great extent against this condition. We have raised on a measured acre 96 bushels of corn, while the remainder of the field, farmed as our forefathers farmed, only raised 33 bushels to the acre.

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Our booklet "Drouth" covers every step from the selection of the seed to the cribbing of the corn, and is written in simple, concise language. No fertilizer, no special kind of seed corn, and no special tools. A thoroughly practical and modern method of corn culture that will be of untold benefit to you and a boon to the corn raiser.

We can help you to save your moisture, we can help you in your fight against the hot winds. If you only raise two bushels additional corn by reading this book you will have gotten your money back. "Drouth" by mail \$1.00

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## The Apiary

### BEE VARIETIES.

Just when bees were introduced into the United States is a matter of speculation. They were not brought by the very earliest colonists, though one finds mention of bees and honey in tales of New England that date back to the close of the 17th century. In 1763 the Spaniards brought them to Florida, and whether the Spanish padres and settlers took them to the Southwestern and Mexican settlements at an earlier date is not known, but it is presumable they did. Wax for candle-making is an essential in all Catholic countries and dependence on importation was not so sure in Colonial days as on home manufacture, says an exchange.

The common brown or German bee was the first that was colonized in America. She proved thrifty and reliable in all things but her temper, and that was bad. In 1860 the Department of Agriculture brought over some Italian bees with their golden queen, and they have long enjoyed popularity among beekeepers. About 1880 Cyprian bees were brought from Cyprus, where they established a reputation since unequalled as honey gatherers. They have also gained a more unenviable reputation as being the most vicious of all bees, one keeper solemnly affirming that a colony which he had angered drove him with his whole family into the cellar and kept them prisoners there all day. The Syrian or Holy Land bee was brought over next and was found to be very similar in character and habits to the Cyprian, while the gray and gentle Carniolans won great favor.

The last bees brought over, and a kind whose popularity bids fair to

make them in great demand and drive their value up to pretty stiff prices, is the Caucasian bee from Russia. This bee, a splendid worker and a very reliable citizen, is noted for the fact that though endowed with all a bee's physical faculties, she will not sting. At the Government experiment stations and at private apiaries where she has been taken she and her fellow-workers will crawl all over one's hands or face, or allow themselves to be handled, without flying into a fury about it and using the ever-ready sting as the German bee will invariably do. It is expected that pure strains of the Caucasian will be introduced as rapidly as possible and so cause a greater spread of the beekeeping industry, since the most objectionable feature, that of contending with belligerent bees, will be removed.

### Habits and Customs.

The study of the habits of bees is one of the most fascinating of nature studies and reveals a marvelous series of interesting facts in their physical, economic and industrial life that cannot be paralleled among any other species of the insect world. The name "bee" has been a synonym for industry through many centuries. The ancients wrote of this small worker admiringly. Napoleon did not scruple to place it on his imperial escutcheon, and when the Mormons cast about for a name for their new state, after they settled on Great Salt Lake, they chose "Deseret," meaning beehive. Though the state was eventually named Utah, "after the laziest of all Indian tribes," the Mormons will explain with disgust, the name Deseret has not been abandoned and can still be found at the head of newspapers or on the letterheads of prominent manufacturing and mercantile concerns. The beehive, with its swarming inmates, has become part of the state seal of Utah.



## The Poultry Yard

### GLEN RAVEN EGGS—FARM NOTES

Editor RURAL WORLD: Our hens are laying lots of eggs, the local market price of which is 15 cents per dozen, retail price in the lead belt is 20 cents the dozen. When we have other articles to sell and go from house to house we get 20 cents for eggs and 30 cents per pound for butter. But at this time I am very busy with my fruit work, pruning the vines and trees and cleaning up things generally, so I told the women folks if they would start up the incubators I would assist in taking care of them, but the weather has been so changeable since we set them that it has kept us pretty busy to hold the temperature where it belongs; the outdoor temperature has varied 55 degrees. We are running the machines in a concrete house built above ground, the temperature in it doesn't vary as much as outdoors as the machines help to keep the house warm inside.

We set two machines with 110 eggs each, and a hen on 13 eggs the same day; they are due to hatch April 10. I have two hens setting in the barn loft on 13 eggs each, due to hatch the last day of this month (March.)

Then we have an order for 200 eggs. When this is filled we will start our 200-egg machine and intend advertising the chicks in the RURAL WORLD for sale.

It pays very well to hatch chicks and sell them at 10 cents each from a 200-egg machine; we can depend on getting 150 chicks, worth \$15.00; the eggs would sell at market price for \$2.50. We can just as well attend to four or five incubators all in the same room as to attend to one. We want to try and raise about one hundred pullets as layers for next winter. Our Brown Leghorns that we hatched last May have done good laying during the winter months, and they are laying splendidly now. The enemy of the poultry tribe from the shell to maturity, their numbers are legion. Just think of it, I trapped in just six months on one of our poultry plants in St. Genevieve county, eleven hawks, nineteen owls, four red foxes, two skunks and a 35-pound catamount. The latter had come to the duck pen and carried away two large Pekin ducks, jumping a netting fence four feet high with the ducks. I tracked him by the strewed feathers to a willow sink where he had buried them with leaves. I set two No. 1 steel traps near the ducks and next morning I had him tight and fast in both traps. I killed him with a club; he was awful hard to kill, I think he had about nine lives. I took his pelt and sent it to my brother in Nashville, Tenn, who had a nice rug made of it.

Now I suppose the readers will wonder how I was so successful in trapping so many hawks and owls in so short a time. It was in the fall of the year and I noticed that most every hawk that came on the place would alight on a small dead thorn tree in the meadow some two hundred yards from the poultry houses. It seems that they alighted there to take in the surroundings as the fowls often foraged out that far and would be an easy prey for them before they could get back to the houses. I took a hand saw, a pole about six feet long, a good stout cord and a steel trap. I climbed the tree, sawed out the top branches, tied in the pole to extend some three feet higher than any branch of the tree and fastened the trap on top of it in such a way (with a slanting nail) that when the hawk struck the trap it would bound loose and swing down with the bird. It gave the hawks and owls no chance to pull loose from the trap or to twist their legs off as they would likely do

in a stationary trap. Here is where I captured the hawks and owls.

Along the river hills (of the Mississippi) there are many sink holes, with rock caveous in them, where varmints of many kinds burrow and from these sinks come the enemy, such as fox, opossum, skunks, minks, weasel, catamount, etc. Now I don't know that a catamount makes his home in a cavein, I think they just roam the forests, capture pigs, lambs and such young animals as they can find to prey on. I used to be a trapper of fur animals and am pretty well acquainted with their habits and methods of setting traps in their paths to capture them.

In order for one to be a successful poultryman he should also be successful in destroying the enemy, otherwise he will be unable to bring more than one-half of his chicks hatched to maturity. E. W. GEER.

Farmington, Mo.

### POULTRY HAPPENINGS FROM A FARMER'S WIFE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It has occurred to me that I might write something for the readers of the RURAL WORLD that might interest the farmer's wife in regard to hatching and raising young chickens.

I have had twenty years of experience with more or less luck each year, with a few failures which proved a good teacher. I have for about eighteen years used an incubator and would not be without one. My first machine I bought did not give satisfaction as it was one of those hot water machines, holding ten gallons of water and the trouble it was to heat all of that water and pour into machine every time. I soon bought another one, which proved worse than the first, but I did not give up and go back to the old way, as many do. At last I bought a 240-egg incubator of a reliable make, which I have used for two years and it is as good as new yet, hatching out every hatchable egg put into it. I do not mean every egg, but every one that would hatch under hens.

I always leave the chicks in the machine until the hatch is thoroughly cleaned up, and chicks seem good and strong, at least thirty-six hours is none too long. Then I place them in home-made fireless brooders, out of doors if not too stormy, and feed very sparingly the first day of rolled oats, also dried bread run through a food chopper, moistened with sweet milk and mixed with one or two hard boiled eggs, which have been saved when tested out of machines, and let me tell you now to save every scrap of bread (if you don't have one or two dogs to eat them up), dry in the oven and keep in paper sacks until needed for baby chicks. There is no finer feed to start them on. I give also fresh water, grit and charcoal. In a few days they are fed twice a day on chick feed. I have before them all the time, a dry mash mixture where they can help themselves. Since using fireless brooders they seldom have bowel trouble.

Then I am not afraid of fires or lamp smoking, and after putting them under their hover I never hear a chirp until I go to feed them in the morning. If the sisters (we all are sisters of one family) would only use the fireless brooders they would have success, I am sure. I am so glad a friend told me about them two years ago. If this escapes the waste basket I may come again.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

No success can be obtained with poultry unless the fowls are kept comfortable. A fowl drenched with rain is not comfortable. A man caught in a rainstorm can change his clothing and thus save catching a cold, but a fowl must allow her clothing to dry on her. No fowl can stand a constant

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exposure to inclement weather, and the more we protect them the better will be the results.

Corn, barley and buckwheat are very fattening grains, the latter having a tendency to whiten the flesh. Sweet potatoes are sugary, and as such are fattening, but give a yellow tinge to the flesh.

The French method of preparing poultry for market is acknowledged, in some respects, superior to others. The birds are made very fat and plump, and are manipulated to increase plumpness. A few feathers are left on the tail and neck. The skin is white and delicate. Each carcass is tied with a ribbon, and is shown back uppermost, instead of breast up, according to American and English usage.

Some poultrymen in the south use rosin in dressing poultry, claiming that by its use they can do the work quicker and more thorough. The fowl is first dipped in cold water, then with a perforated can powdered rosin is sprinkled all over the feathers. The fowl is then scalded in the usual manner, and the whole coat—pin feathers and all—it is said, comes off very easily in the mass, and the job is complete. It does not in the least affect the appearance of the skin.

When a hen is discovered with closed eyes and a very hot head, no more effective treatment could be given than taking a cupful of hot water, in which is dissolved a tablespoonful of salt, and applying it to the head as hot as it can be borne. This will reduce the swelling and allay the fever. This treatment should be followed by giving a one-grain quinine pill each night for three nights, during which time the hen should be kept in a comfortable enclosure alone, and fed on soft nourishing food.

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We duplicate all infertile eggs. White and Columbian Wyandottes, Single Comb White Leghorns, and Light Brahmas. We use trap nests. In business for 30 years. Brahma eggs, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. The other varieties, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 30, \$10 for 100. Address, Michael K. Boyer, Box 2, Hammon, New Jersey.

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## Horseman

Blankets should always be large enough to cover a horse from neck to tail. The breast flaps ought to be sufficiently large to protect fully this sensitive part of the animal's body, and the sides and flanks should also be fully protected.

Mr. Harrington, of the firm of Guyten Harrington, a big St. Louis mule firm, was in Callaway County last week and bought a load of 20 high class mules from Charles H. Dunn, of near Hereford, at \$260 around. Mr. Dunn shipped the mules Thursday.

What is pronounced to be the best two-year-old draft mare in Monroe county was bought by W. G. Moore of near Granville of Allen Woods of Leesburg last week for \$275. She is by Mr. Moore's horse, sold at his sale three weeks ago to Wes Conley, and weighs 930 pounds.—Mercury.

At a recent meeting of the Mexico (Mo.) Fair Association's board of directors the offer of that city's Commercial Club to guarantee a saddle horse stake of \$1,500 was accepted and will be one of the feature events of the fair at that place next fall. It would seem that everybody in Mexico interests themselves in the annual fair, hence the grand success, says Spirit of the West.

Doc Rogers sold recently to Fred Dunbar of Galesburg, Ill., one of the best loads of horses that were ever shipped out of Shelby County. They were all draft horses and Mr. Rogers had fed them most of the past winter. He reports that he received an average of \$225 for the 19 head. Mr. Rogers left Thursday for the west part of the state to buy a load of horses for a Philadelphia horse company.

B. R. Middleton has turned down the offer of \$4,000 made him for Rex McDonald by Kentucky parties, says the Mexico Intelligencer. Mr. Middleton feels that this great horse's services are worth as much to Missouri as they would be to Kentucky, hence his refusal of the very flattering offer. Mr. Middleton's great public spirit in the matter is to be commended by Missouri's great live stock interests.



**W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 52 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

## AMONG THE MISSOURI SADDLE HORSES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I took a little turn in the country last week and visited Paris, Monroe County. The first place I visited was Robert M. Brown's Fair Oaks farm, where I found My Major Dare No. 4424, owned by Col. Brown of St. Louis. Young Mr. Brown is keeping this horse in the pink of perfection. He has splendid quarters and an excellent man in John Martin who devotes his whole time to this horse and a very few others. It is unnecessary for me to say anything about My Major Dare as I am a reader of your paper and some time ago you had quite an article relative to him. However, nothing you can say is too strong for this horse. I tried to fault him but failed to do so. I later heard one of the best judges in Paris say he could not find any objection to the Major.

I also found at Young Mr. Brown's farm another young horse owned by Col. Brown, and called Brandy Wine Denmark No. 4546; a bay coming three this fall. He is quite a handsome colt, well formed, and looks as though he would develop into something extraordinary. He is high bred being by Lord Highland by Highland Denmark; and his dam being by Rex McDonald. 2nd dam by Harrison Chief. This would seem to combine the best from a saddle horse standpoint.

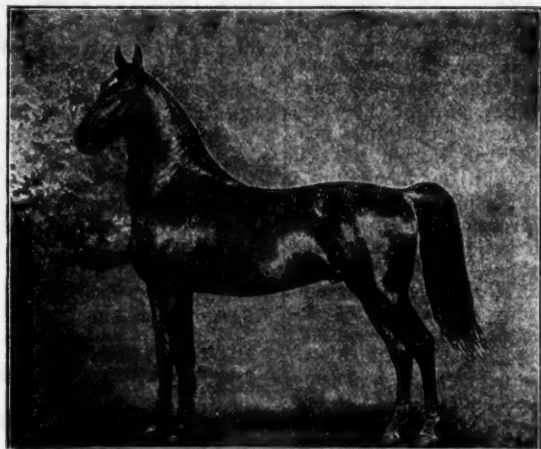
From the Fair Oaks farm I went to Paris where I visited the Missouri College for horses, and I am of the opinion Mr. Editor that there are few people in the State who realize the extent of this School. It is owned and operated by Professors John T. Brooks and John C. Woods and they are aided by an ample corps of assistants.

I asked Prof. Hook how many students he had. His reply was, "We have in the college now forty horses in training," and he proceeded to "show me." It was not a hardship to him, as I soon learned, as nothing gives the professor and his assistants more pleasure than to show their stock, as they feel a justifiable pride in showing all comers how nicely their stock is kept and how nicely their stock is groomed, and how well fed.

The first horse they led out to show me was Intelligencer—a very dark, mahogany bay with four white feet and a bald face; his markings and color make him most attractive. He is a strongly built horse, fully 16 hands high, splendid bone and muscle and is a very powerful horse. He carried his head high and carries a fine tail. I saw this horse almost a year ago, about the time Prof. Hook took him in charge, and he looked like a string as compared to what he looks like now. He goes very high on the track and trot and is very stylish. He is owned by Mr. R. W. Cawthorne, Mexico, Mo., who, I understand has had some very attractive offers made him recently for this horse. If nothing happens to this horse he will be heard from a good many times during the season.

The next horse they showed me was "Gingerbread Man," owned by Col. Brown of St. Louis. This is the second time Gingerbread Man has found his way into the College as two years ago he was sold by Hook and Woods to a St. Louis man who had him handled by different parties—whose touch and handling was not the same as that of Hook and Woods, with the result that this horse did not continue to make the kind of shows that he made while at the school in the hands of Prof. Hook. This horse is 16 hands high, a chestnut, sired by Rex Blees. He is a gelding of great prominence. Prof.

## ASTRAL KING, 2805



Saddle Stallion, with breeding second to no horse that lives. With a show ring record second to no horse that lives. The sire of more Futurity winners at six years of age than any horse that lives.

Mares from a distance cared for. Fee for 1913, \$50.00 cash, with all return privileges, or \$75.00 to guarantee live foal.

Saddle horses and young prospects for sale at all times.

JAS. A. HOUGHIN,  
Jefferson City, Mo.

Hook rode him for me and to say that his trot and rack causes one to exclaim "He goes like he was shot out of a gun," is putting it mild. Both of the professors told me he is a better horse this Spring than he has ever been—and from his general appearance, and performance I have no doubt of the truth of their statement. The horse that beats Gingerbread Man this year in the show rings will have to do extra fine work or the ribbons will not be tied where they should be.

I next saw Miss Loula Long's Kymokan, a beautiful bay by Fitzsimmons. This horse was campaigned by Hook and Woods last season and won a great many ribbons. I did not ask the Professors how many, but from my own knowledge they were not a few. He is a great horse and one that is hard to beat. I also saw Nancy Garland owned by Miss Long. This is a chestnut mare of the walk, trot and canter type; she is a very beautiful animal of fine conformation and fine makeup, really she is as fine as "split silk," and has a wonderful way of going.

The next horse to come out was Gloster McDonald, owned by Banks and Son, Palmyra, Mo. I did not see this horse ridden, but he looked as if he might be a great performer. He is a black stallion.

Silver King and Rex Blees came next—he is a beautiful steel gray gelding owned by James H. Wright of Smithville, Mo.

Sally McDonald by Grand McDonald—one of the handsomest chestnut mares in the country. She is owned by Wm. Hayden, Paris, Mo. This mare speaks for herself; all you have to do is to see her to be convinced that she is a great animal.

Nat Goodwin came out. He is a beautiful bay gelding by Grand McDonald and is owned by Walter Webb, Granville, Mo. His action is great!

Paris Eagle was next. His name in-

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The old, reliable remedy you can depend on for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any lameness. Thousands have proved it invaluable. Get a bottle from your druggist. Price per bottle \$1.60 for \$5. "Treatise on the Horse" Free at druggist or from Dr. H. J. KENDALL CO., Kansas Falls, Va., U. S. A.

dicates that he could fly, but I did not see him tried. He is a black stallion with four white feet and a bald face and was sired by Bald Eagle. This is a very flashy horse and a very attractive one and for any one who likes his markings I do not think a better one could be found. He is owned by Col. Crow of Paris, Mo., who also has some other horses in the school. They showed me a filly, Monkey Maid, by Gloster McDonald, that looks like a sensation, also a three gaited grown gelding, My Choice by King O'Diamonds; dam a thoroughbred. This is one of the heavy weight walk-trot variety.

The Dude came next. He is a flashy, attractive chestnut gelding owned by the Milwaukee Riding Academy of Milwaukee, who also own Huerta, a beautiful brown gelding.

The next was Forrest Park, chestnut stallion by Forrest King, a very handsome horse owned by H. W. Whittenberg, St. Louis.

Another St. Louis horse is King Hamilton—a three year old sensation—beautiful black roan by Raven Dare, owned by Mrs. Harry Berger. His breeding indicates that we might expect a good deal from him. My Dare, a four year old black stallion belonging to C. H. Rice, Memphis, Mo., was next. We had a little discussion about the name of this horse, and as we did not get the number I am of the opinion he is not registered, as the books show another My Dare—a horse ten years old. However, this horse may be registered with some prefix or affix to his name, and in a later volume of the register



than I examined. This horse is in the school for five gait purposes and looks like he would make a good record.

K. C. K. is a black gelding by Rex Brees and is quite a horse. He is owned by Ed P. Ulrich of Kansas City, Kansas.

Crescent is a beautiful black mare by a son of Artist Montrose. She is going her gait fine, and is owned by J. C. Burton of Coffeyville, Kas.

The next I looked at was Carolina Rex—a beautiful chestnut mare two years old by Bob McDonald and owned by Walter Halburstadt, Williamston, N. C.

The next was Bessie Bush, a trotting mare of the Chas. Reed strain; she has developed into quite a five gaited saddle mare and is owned by McNear and Brown, Centralia, Mo.

Then, when the Professor pulled this horse out he blushed a little as he had told me he would show me the best first; he said "Here comes Forrest Ike—he ought to have been showed sooner. He is sired by Forrest King and is one of the greatest young stallions we have ever handled." He is a four year old. A deep chestnut with light markings. He is owned by McGowan Bros., Centralia, Mo.

Then came Champ Clark, (defeated for the nomination for President of the United States.) This is a great horse and looks like he deserves as large a name as he has, and he certainly has a large name, and is named for a great man. This is a bay gelding and I understood the Professor to say he was for sale. The man who buys him will, I think, get a horse that will carry him over the road as fast as he cares to go.

Next was Jackue, a beautiful bay filly two years old by Rex Peavine. The Prof. said to me: "She is as good as any two year old living, I think." Note the little modification "I think." I looked this filly over and did not discuss the question with the Professor, as I was a little inclined to believe he was right, although I did not see her out of the stall. She is owned by J. F. Cabell, Bosworth, Mo.

Next was Jack Ragsdale—a beautiful brown gelding by Jack McDonald; he was a consistent winner in the three year old class and is owned by Dana Ragsdale, Holliday, Mo.

They then brought out Grand Whirlwind, a beautiful bay stallion by Grand McDonald and owned by Ed Spres, Holliday, Mo. His conformation indicated that he is a great horse. It is not necessary for me to say anything about Grand McDonald for the Missouri people know of the great things Grand McDonald has accomplished.

Sophia Tucker is a beautiful black Morgan mare that won the Morgan championship at the Iowa State Fair. The Professor said to me, "We have gaited this mare and she is doing extremely well in her five gaits. She is to be bred to My Major Dare this year. She is owned by Val Crane, St. Charles, Ill.

The next was Noble Grand, two years old, by Grand McDonald. He is a rich bay, and the Professor said to me, "He is starting on his work in great shape." He is owned by W. C. McCann, of Holliday, Mo.

Then they showed me a beautiful black mare, Virginia Dare by Edwin Dare. She is three years old—very attractive, and the Professor says is learning very rapidly. She is owned by Wm. Leach, of the Mercantile Clearing Co., St. Louis.

Next was Peacock, a chestnut gelding, four years old by Lord Chanticleer. The Professor remarked as he showed me this horse: "Oh how sweet. Good to look at and good to

ride." This horse is owned by Robert Patterson, Shelby, Mo.

Then he showed me a horse that was a Past Master. He graduated in the school. Old Bourbon Chief, Jr., 1428, 16 years old. A beautiful bay stallion that still looks like a colt. This horse has a great reputation in Monroe, County. I have seen a great many of his progeny that were beautiful and breedy looking.

Turning around, I said to the Professor, "What is this?" "Well," he said, "I did not intend to show that one, that is Old George, the family horse. Only twenty-eight years old and still able to eat three meals a day and ready to pull the buggy whenever we call on him."

I looked around for the assistants in the school, and found Lonnie Hayden and Jim D. Buford, both young men of great reputation as riders. They also have quite a number of dark skinned assistants, and when the Professor says "Mississippi" you can see one of those big black fellows come sidling up as lively as can be with his teeth showing, and he is right on the spot and ready. Let the Professor say "Slim, let me see the horse in stall so and so," and in double quick time the horse is brought out and he is spick and span, too.

Black Jack, they tell me can not be beat as a keeper of horses. Old Uncle Pete, while some are younger, is always there and has his horses looking as well if not a little bit better than the others. "Buck" was standing there grinning all over his face and said "Hain't none of 'em got their hosses lookin' better'n mine."

When things do not go exactly right around the College there is a man there they call Chas. Bridgeford who has to be reckoned with; he is superintendent, and somebody gets into trouble when a horse is found looking any other way than first class. This college differs from every other college I ever visited in that the students do not have any complaint about the fare; especially does the apply to girls' schools—they always come home starved. There was not a single student in this school that had a complaint to make to me about their treatment and their looks showed plainly they got all they wanted to eat and had good, kind care.

Mr. Editor I call your attention to the wide range of attendance to this school. They came from South as far as North Carolina and North as far as Milwaukee, and are scattered all over the country between those points. The school that is so broadly attended must be giving good satisfaction! If you are a lover of horses, as I believe you are, you would enjoy very much a visit to this College. The professors take great pleasure in showing their stock, and they can certainly entertain the most fastidious. Yours very truly, E. Z.

#### L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will County, Ill., has organized a County Breeders' Association to help in breeding draft horses. The importers are no longer able, to place all they are bringing over, to advantage, in their co-operative farmers clubs, and they are resorting to State laws as in Nebraska, where McElroberts was driven out, because he was caught in a wreck and lost his sight. It is doubtful if as valuable a horse, of any breed was ever owned in the state. Illinois passed her stallion law and lost Grattan, a blind horse that has been worth possibly more, to both Illinois and Missouri than any horse ever owned in either state.

The Grattan Stock Farm claimed

## THE GREATEST SADDLE STALLION LIVING

# MY MAJOR DARE, 4424



WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1913 AT \$50 TO INSURE A LIVING FOAL.

My Major Dare is by My Dare, by Chester Dare, by Black Squirrel, by Black Eagle.

His dam Lilly Rosebud 7138, by Elastic 233, by Red Squirrel, by Black Squirrel, etc.

The dam of Elastic by Nat Brown 31; second dam Lilly Brown 711.

Nat Brown is a son of the great Conover's Elastic 80, by Waxy, and through this horse My Major Dare gets the blood of Bay Diomed, by the great Imp. Diomed, and this blood gives My Major Dare his snap and staying qualities.

Correspondence solicited. Address

PAUL BROWN, Pierce Bldg., St. Louis. Or ROBT. M. BROWN, Fair Oaks Farm, Paris, Missouri.

that other business required the presence of the owner in the West, and took the horse along. It is safe to say if the Illinois stallion law had not been passed, it would not have been necessary to remove the horse from the state. The most valuable mares that were raced through Kansas and Missouri were Lady Grattan 2:12½ by Joe Grattan, a son of Grattan, and the Abbott mare, Aunt Molly, 2:16¼, sired by the blind horse Rhythmic 2:06¾, sire of two 2:10 and better trotters, and that commands from intelligent breeders, a fee of \$300. To favor importers of European nondescript agricultural horses, several states have passed these laws, including Kansas, Illinois and Indiana. It has been talked of, in Missouri and Kentucky, but no laws of the kind have yet been passed.

Such laws in the past would have excluded Simmons, Jay Bird, Wilkes Boy and numerous sons of "Bill Simmons baked pony," horses that have been popular with most of the successful breeders in Kentucky, horses that have commanded fees up into the hundreds. The breeders of Kentucky and Missouri do not need any laws of the nature of danger signals. If it was unsafe to breed from unsound breeding stock, Dictator never would have been bred under the laws of Illinois or Kansas, for Clara was notorious for the development of her spavins. It is safe to let the American breeder use his own judgment and he will not go far wrong. The Stars as a family transmitted a very undesirable foot. It was carried down to Cresceus, the greatest trotting horse ever bred, and still stronger, to Ben McGregor, one of the most popular drivers that ever pulled a line over a trotter, said he had ridden halves and quarters, as fast behind Ben McGregor, as he ever rode in his life, but before the mile was out his feet would pain him so, he would do anything else but trot. He said it was not the willfulness of the brain, but the pain in his feet, that would not allow him to finish an extremely fast mile at the trot.

Cresceus and Ben McGregor are breeding on sometimes the weakness of their Star inheritance, will show up in their get, but because it may, must we have a law put on our statute books that with honest veterinarians would forever bar us from using the blood at all. With all the speed that came from Grattan during his whole stud service, he was as blind as a bat before he left Montgomery City, Mo. Carmen was sold from Malta Bend, Mo., and went out and conquered until he fell into the hands of Thomas W. Lawson and as "Glorious Thunder Cloud," became a

leader in that noted millionaire's four in hand team. His sire Carnegie by Robert McGregor may or may not have inherited the weakness, handed down by Nancy Whitman, but when he sired Carmen, he was a sightless horse, and under those laws could not be used. The dam of Neva Siley, the first Missouri bred three year old to trot as good as 2:30, was a blind mare, but she produced a trotter and a sire of trotters. An examination of the foundation stock of the national saddle horse as a breed will at once disclose the impossibility of ever having a national saddle horse breed, if none of the sightless foundation sires had been used for fully one-half of them were blind horses, and you do not have to go back to foundation stock to find a blind horse that has been of untold value to the up-building of the American gaited saddle horse.

Yet under the laws of Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, it would have been impossible to have brought the gaited saddle horse to the position he now holds, for a blind horse has done more than all others to put him where he now stands. Under these laws, not five of the original 24 breeders in use by the government at Ft. Collins could ever have been bred. The breeders of the United States have been nearly or quite fifty years in bringing the American trotter to the first place among harness horses, in the whole world. In doing so they have used any amount of blood that has retarded the object to be attained, yet they have today a horse that every people, the world wants, and discriminating buyers pay as many thousands as they would pay hundreds for any other horse in the world. Could it have been done by law, with danger signals at every untold cross. We have incorporated many undesirable crosses, but retaining what was best from each new cross, we have gone on until today. We have horses that Russia, Austria, Italy, England and France are willing to part with more money to obtain than they would pay for any other horses bred anywhere in the world.

The government is now using ten saddle stallions, ten standard horses, six Morgans and four thoroughbreds to breed remounts at Front Royal, Va., and Middlebury, Vermont. With the advent into the west of so many mongrel, European horses draft and coach, the government can not buy suitable horses at prices they will pay.

The RURAL WORLD sold 3 horses for the Colman Stock Farm—Reserve Fund, Monduke and Monitor Russell. Their ad appears on the last page. It pays to advertise your stock.



## The Pig Pen

CARE AT FARROWING TIME PREVENTS LARGE PIG LOSS.

"Many pigs are lost annually through lack of proper care at farrowing time," declares Prof. J. G. Fuller, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. "A few days before farrowing the sow should be placed in a clean, roomy pen in the central hog house or in a special portable house.

"When the udder of the sow becomes distended and milk can be drawn from the teats, she may be expected to farrow in twenty-four hours. She should then be closely watched, and fed a slop ration rather than a dry feed, to keep her bowels open. She should have a medium supply of fresh, dry, clean, dustless bedding, preferably rye straw or shredded corn fodder. Barley straw or wood shavings should be avoided.

"Little pigs are very sensitive to cold and if they arrive during cold weather they must be given special attention. If a litter is farrowed in a small, warm portable house the air may be considerably warmed by hanging a lantern from the ceiling, and doors will add greatly to the comfort of the animals. In a large hog house it is the best practice to put the little pigs as soon as farrowed into a tight wooden box with clean straw and cover the box with a blanket. The pigs will nestle together and keep themselves warm. Should the weather be extremely cold, hot bricks may be put in the bottom of the box, and covered with an old blanket with dry straw on top for the pigs to rest in. Little pigs should be kept in the box for twenty-four hours or longer, taking them out for a short time every two hours to nurse.

"A sow should be kept quiet and fed very little, if at all, during the first twenty-four hours after farrowing. She may be given a drink of water, followed by a light bran mash. The feed is then gradually increased up to the tenth day, when a full ration may be fed. By thus being careful, milk fever in the sow and scours in the pigs are prevented."

### ESSENTIALS IN HOG RAISING.

The final end of the hog is the consumer's table. All the consumer cares about is that his meat be good quality, properly cured, and that the price be reasonable. And to the man who raises hogs the most important thing is that he make money out of them. To show how this can be done would require too much space, yet a few important matters can be referred to, says the *Berkshire World*.

The cost of feed is very important and should be carefully looked after. It, however, in a measure, influences market price, though the latter is almost entirely beyond the control of the producer and in the hands of the great packers who manipulate the market. Still, the better the animal the more readily it commands the

### BIG TYPE POLANDS.

An exceptionally fine litter of March pigs out of Ozarka 466804 by Merry Mack 197959. Either sex \$15.00 at weaning, with Certificate of Registry.

CHAS. L. MOSS, Sullivan, Mo.

### Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best hard sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$3 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap.

R. J. REED, OHLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn. Dunlap, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

top price. To do this it should show excellent development of the parts that bring the most money.

The man who hopes to become a constructive breeder and sell to the farmer the sire he uses for the improvement of his grades, to be successful, must fix in his mind the type of animal that will combine in the greatest degree the following desirable qualities, viz.: robust constitution, economical growth, early maturity, and as large a development as possible of the parts that are most desirable for the table, and, consequently, the highest in price when cured. By long-continued, careful selection he must so fix these qualities that they will be transmitted. If he is wise he will purchase his foundation stock from breeders who have worked for years along these lines and made a success of it. It is a true saying that "life is short and art is long," hence it behooves one to take advantage of the good work of other breeders and start with the best strains and individuals obtainable, even though the first cost be a little more.

This applies equally well to the improvement of grades and the breeding of pedigreed stock. The farmer, by the use of properly-bred males, can in time and with little expense grade up his herd until it possesses virtually all the good qualities of the pure bred. This, of course, requires good judgment both in the use and selection of improved sires.

### SUPPLY OF FARM ANIMALS.

Snow's annual report on number and value of farm animals shows a decrease in the number of every class of animals. Milch cows show a decrease of 442,000, or 2.2 per cent; other cattle a decrease of 1,838,000, or 4.9 per cent; hogs a decrease of 5,559,000, or 8.5 per cent and sheep a decrease of 2,373,000, or 4.5 per cent. The decrease in cattle is simply a continuation of the decline has been noted for a considerable period of years but the loss in hogs is heavy in spite of widespread and in many districts very severe cholera losses. The decline in both hogs and cattle is heaviest in the corn surplus and meat producing states, and where it will most severely affect commercial supplies. In the seven surplus corn states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, there is a shortage of 4,000,000 hogs or 14 per cent, out of the total shortage of 5,559,000 reported in the whole country, and the same states show a cattle shortage of 820,000 of the total shortage of 1,838,000.

The shortage of hogs on feed and available for market during the winter months is decidedly greater than the shortage in total numbers, as young sows that would ordinarily be marketed are everywhere being held for breeding purposes in an effort to increase the hog supply for next year. Estimates of the numbers now on feed are sensationally small in some districts and show a general shortage of between 15 and 20 per cent as compared with last year in the strictly hog states.

### DROUTH AND HOT WINDS.

In another column you will find the ad of the Brookfield Corn Culture Club, Brookfield, Mo., which calls your attention to the very important question of lack of moisture, which causes a loss of 85 per cent in yield. Why raise 40 bushels to the acre if you can raise 60 to 80? This book covers every step from the selection of seed to the cribbing of the corn, and if you can get such help for \$1, which is the low price at which this book is offered, it looks like a splendid investment. Write at once to the Brookfield Corn Culture Club, Brookfield, Mo., for a copy.

## The Shepherd

THE FLOCK.

By W. C. Coffey, Illinois College of Agriculture.

If the wool is to be fairly uniform in structure and length, the individuals in the flock must be similar in breeding. By using pure bred rams of the same breed for a series of years, any flock can be graded up so that the type of wool will be sufficiently uniform in the particulars mentioned to satisfy the demands of the market, provided proper attention is paid to the fleeces of the rams purchased and of the ewes reserved for breeding. The ewes should be alike in fleece and characteristics. In addition to other very necessary requirements aside from wool, they should carry fleece even in quality, density and length. This is not meant in an absolute sense, for such is next to impossible. It is well known that the wool is almost never as fine on the thighs as on the shoulders, and that it is rarely as long on the underlines as it is on midside.

The prevailing blood in the farm flocks of the middle west is of the English Down mutton breeds, such as Shropshire, Oxford and Hampshire. Any of these, under favorable conditions, produce wool which will meet with ready demand. So far as the wool product is concerned, the use of rams of different breeds is not only unnecessary but undesirable, as it lessens its uniformity.

Unless the animal is properly fed the wool will not be strong and even in size. If the food supply is reduced to a point below the normal demands of the animal's body, the wool fiber is reduced in diameter and a weak place is the result. This greatly reduces the commercial value of the combing wools such as prevail in most sections where farm flocks are kept. In the process of combing, the fiber breaks at the weak places and the wool has to be put to some use of less value. It is therefore necessary for the owner to provide feed sufficient to keep his flock well fed throughout the year.

If the animal is in poor health, the effect on the growth of the wool is similar to insufficient feed. Sheep often shed or slip their wool as a result of a feverish condition. Any severe illness extending over sufficient time to reduce the animal in flesh will almost invariably cause a weak place in the wool. In the production of good strong wool the health of the animal is just as essential as proper feeding.

### Foreign Material in Wool.

While lack of uniformity in breeding, improper feeding, and disease each contribute to the criticism made against the wools produced in farm flocks, by far the greatest amount of fault is found because of the foreign substances they contain. Some of these substances get into the wool while it is on the sheep, while others gain entrance through faulty methods of shearing and packing. If there is a great deal of foreign material in wool, it is impossible to remove all of it through the process of scouring. If it is left in, the result is a fabric with noticeable defects; if it is removed, it is by treating with a weak solution of sulphuric acid and heating (a process known as carbonizing), which may weaken the wool fibers. This not only lowers the value of the wool for manufacturing purposes but also adds to its cost to the manufacturer because he has to spend upon it the extra labor of carbonizing.

Farm flocks as a rule are small, and in many cases they are kept to eat down the weeds that grow in pastures, wood lots, and truck patches. After the corn is harvested, they are usually given a run in the stalks. In

## GET Longer Better & More WOOL

that will net you from 15c to 20c more on every sheep you shear with a Stewart No. 9 Machine. Don't labor with hand shears, in the old, hard, steady way. Don't have aching, swollen wrists. Don't scar and disfigure your sheep with uneven shearing and spoil the wool with second cuts. Take off the fleece smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket with a

**Stewart No. 9 Ball-Bearing Shearing Machine**

and get a length and highest price. The Stewart runs so easily a child can turn the handle while you shear. Extra profits soon pay for it. It's the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball-bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern. Price complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart pattern, only \$11.50. Get one from your dealer, or send us \$2.00 and we will ship C.O.D. for the balance. Money and transportation charges back if you are not well pleased with it.

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Write for FREE catalogue showing largest and most complete line of Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping Machines in the world.

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knows the importance of using proper machinery on the farm. He too, knows the value of feeding out fodder. Proper cutting and filling a Silo are as important as the Silo itself. The **Dick Blizzard Ensilage Cutter** (patented), is built for endurance and satisfaction. Prospective buyers of Ensilage Cutters should know all about the Blizzard. The information is free for the asking. Weber Imp. & Auto Co., 1900 Locust St., St. Louis.

all these places burrs are likely, unless the farmer uses care in keeping them down.

### STEWART POWER SHEEP SHEARING MACHINES FOR ALL SIZED PLANTS.

Sheep owners everywhere recognize the fact that modern wool growing has assumed such gigantic proportions that it is next to an impossibility to secure the wool at the proper season without the use of shearing machinery. Stewart shearing machinery can be found on practically all the large sheep ranches of the world, and the unanimous approval given it by the largest sheep owners is the best proof of its efficiency.

The day of the old hand shear is past wherever wool growing is conducted on a modern business basis. The machines shear so much faster, with no injury to the sheep, and secure so much more wool from each animal, that they are recognized everywhere as the only profitable means for doing the work. The average shearing plant will pay for itself during the first, or at most, during the first two seasons; and as only the best materials enter into Stewart machines they will last indefinitely at practically no expense for repairs.

Write for free catalogue.

The information in this catalogue will give any sheep owner a good idea of what Stewart shearing machinery will do for him. On receipt of data as to the number of sheep you have, or expect to shear, we will be glad to furnish exact specifications and cost of an adequate plant.

In purchasing a plant of Stewart sheep shearing machines you know absolutely that you are getting the best machines made. They are not experiments; they have been tried and proved under all conditions. Don't experiment with anything inferior. Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., 612 La Salle avenue, Chicago.

Margaret (returning from a walk with grandpa): "Oh, mamma, we seed Mrs. E."

Mamma: "You mustn't say 'seed,' Margaret; say 'saw.' Seed is what grandpa puts in the ground in the garden to make vegetables."

Margaret: "But, mamma, saw is what grandpa cuts the wood with."



HOW TO KEEP YOUNG PEOPLE  
ON THE FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD:

How to keep our young people on the farm is a subject on which much has been written and over which many parents have pondered.

We know that in the country there is health and strength for the body and good moral and spiritual surroundings that leads to good noble man and womanhood.

Abraham Lincoln gave us this memorable rule (Equal rights to all and special privileges to none) which if followed would make good government.

But Jesus Christ gave us in the new commandment ("Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy might, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself"), a principle which when perfectly obeyed, will eradicate all evil.

The heaven is working; progression is the watchword in religion, in politics, in everything. The great mass of the people are anxious for better conditions. Selfishness, that great power for evil, is working for supremacy as never before, feeling that his time is short, for the victory for good and humanity is sure. Mrs. Bullard in her plea for the rural home at the Farmers' Congress in Hutchinson, Kansas, emphasized the fact that the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ is the only safe foundation on which to build character. She urged the consolidation of schools and each schoolhouse should be a community center where the people, old and young, should meet once a week if possible to develop the social, intellectual and religious side of life, make it a day looked forward to by the young we should work with our children. Study with them, play with them, and when things go wrong reason with them; be companions to them.

If not able to build a church do not neglect to use the school house for divine service.

Above all things, choose clean, instructive reading for the children. I will copy from the Kansas Farmer as it presents the subject forcibly.

"Necessity never makes a good bargain."

"Education is sought that we may escape the clutches of necessity and is found in the school and scholars or the press and people.

Associates educate and schools and scholars supply the better means, though the papers and the people have more patrons. Ninety-eight per cent of American children never graduate from the high school.

Newspapers and companions train them and build their character. If these be clean and wholesome the character is clean. But if the paper features the seamy side of life, the slime and ooze of the divorce and police courts, the leprous lives of the licentious, the murderous madness of mobs or carries fake medical or suggestive advertisements the character is charred and companions smuttled. More potent than all the schools and colleges because it touches the daily lives of more, the American newspaper moulds or mars."

Mrs. Bullard also referred to a book entitled, "Who is Who, and What is What," a history of the successful men of our nation according to which 85 per cent of our great men were reared on the farm; or in the rural town, of the remaining 15 per cent the majority were their children there was a few in the second less in third, and seldom a great man in the fourth generation after leaving the farm and why this degeneration."

It's the temptations around them, like the appetite for whisky, which is never satisfied, ever growing and unfitting the mind for grasping the larger

## In 1918—What?

By R. E. Olds, Designer

**Many a car will run well for one summer. But in five years from now where will flimsy cars be? And what will they cost in the meantime?**

"Dear Mr. Olds: I have run one of your cars for 75,000 miles, and it still runs as well as any new car I know."

That's from one of the letters which come to me constantly.

And legions of men saying such things to others give to my cars the place they hold after 26 years of car building.

## It Isn't Easy

It isn't easy in these days of fierce competition to build a really honest car. In Reo the Fifth it means \$200 more than such a car need cost.

And nearly all that extra cost is hidden. It is years, sometimes, before users learn its meaning.

Note what it means to the maker. He must have all steel made to formula. To make sure

of its strength he must analyze it twice.

Each driving part must be given all the strength it needs, then 50 per cent extra strength must be added.

He must use big tires—we use 34x4—to cut down tire upkeep. He must use roller bearings—we use 15—where common ball bearings cost one-fifth as much.

To escape all flaws he must use drop forgings. We use 190. He must use a \$75 magneto—a doubly-heated carburetor—big brake drums, big springs.

He must test his gears in a 50-ton crusher. He must test his engines for 48 hours in many radical ways.

And he must have scores of inspectors and testers watching every part of that car.

## To the User

To the user it means an almost trouble-proof car. A car with low cost of upkeep. A car that meets every strain.

A car that continues, year after year, to render perfect service. And a car that saves hundreds of

dollars in repairs, upkeep and trouble.

You get this all in Reo the Fifth, and countless users know it. And you get it at an underprice. For all this extra cost is saved by our wonderful factory efficiency.

We save 20 per cent in one way alone—by building a single model. Every machine and tool in this factory is adapted to this one car.

And we make all our own parts. That's how a car such as I describe can be sold at the Reo price.

## New Control

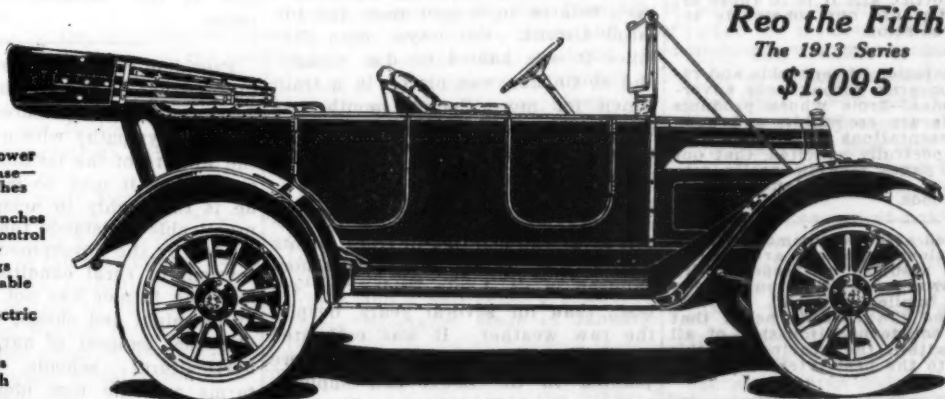
This car has our new control. All the gear shifting is done by one center rod, entirely out of the way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers to clog the way of the driver. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. And this car, like all the leading cars, has the left side drive.

Write for our catalog and we'll direct you to the nearest Reo showroom. They are everywhere.

R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.  
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

30-35  
Horsepower  
Wheel Base—  
112 inches  
Tires—  
34 x 4 inches  
Center Control  
15 Roller  
Bearings  
Demountable  
Rims  
Three electric  
lights  
190 Drop  
Forgings  
Made with  
5 and 2  
Passenger  
Bodies



**Reo the Fifth**  
The 1913 Series  
**\$1,095**

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-O-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for \$100 extra (list price \$170). (Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.)

problems of life. So the victim goes down to ruin of both soul and body.

She pictured the city as a maelstrom not only devouring the product of our toil in riotous living but drinking the best life blood of our nation.

The question naturally arises how can we keep our young people free from the city and its vices. We as Farmers Equity Union members would say, organize, educate, do our own business and we will have lucrative employment for those of our young people who don't take to the farm. In selling our products to the consumers direct there will be employment for an army of capable young men.

Our children differ in taste and ability. They couldn't all make a success of any one thing, so we should watch and study their development and educate them to fill the place for which nature has fitted them. We should lower that 98 per cent referred to by the Kansas Farmer by

preparing more of our young people to fill positions that require special ability. Our Agricultural College is doing splendid work in fitting young men for the different positions in life. The education won't hurt them a bit if they should choose to go back to the farm.

You will see that in my opinion it would be unwise to keep all of our young people on the farm; in my judgment it would be a great loss; our great inventors have come from the farm and we must have great and good statesmen and leaders and you will see from history that like Washington and Lincoln they come from the rural home. Therefore, like Mrs. Bullard, I would urge the importance of an ever growing purity of heart and mental development in the rural home; for herein lies the hope of our nation.—Contributed.

When answering advertisers please mention the RURAL WORLD.

## WAYNE COUNTY NEWS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The recent rainy spell did some damage in the way of washing land and fencing away, but the cold snap following did not get the peaches, as many people thought it would. I examined several trees and several buds from each tree and failed to find any that had been killed by the freeze.

Wheat is looking well. Considerable land sowed to oats and clover. Some land plowed for corn. Grass coming slowly.

No range cattle turned out to grass and won't be for ten days yet. Hay, \$15 per ton; corn, 50c per bu.

Stock looking reasonably well, with ready sale at good prices.

M. SMOOT.

Wayne County, March 29, 1913.

Buckwheat began to be cultivated in England in 1597. It had been brought to Europe from Asia one hundred years before.



## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.  
Published by  
Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

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Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 111 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

In February Chicago handled 5,167,540 parcel post packages.

Most people are willing to have incomes large enough to be taxed.

The income tax from which the loss of tariff revenue is expected to be recovered, has been thoroughly planned. The exemption is placed at \$4,000, but may be raised to \$5,000.

The peace of the Balkan states with Turkey is good news and will go far toward reviving the money market. It takes money as well as the sacrifice of life to carry on a war.

Calls for "the naval long arm" as applied to Mexico are met with the pertinent reminder that Mexico has an area of about 750,000 square miles, being almost as large as the United States east of the Mississippi, its population of 15,000,000 being sparsely scattered over large areas difficult of

access. In such a country the "naval long arm" is not long enough.

The State Board of Equalization has fixed the taxable valuation of real estate and personal property in Missouri for 1913 at \$1,567,708,515, which is an increase of \$15,835,441 over 1912.

A kind act never goes unrewarded. It is a kind act to pass your paper to a neighbor and show him what he is missing in not taking and reading a paper carefully compiled with every department complete and getting better every week.

Suffragettes have put England in a panic. A small per cent of the women there are actually laughing in the face of the law and have terrorized cities, towns and villages and public opinion is growing more hostile to the suffragettes every day, lynchings being talked of.

Those who think a cabinet officer does not need to be possessed of special qualifications for his post are very much mistaken. The United States Department of Agriculture has been asked to hand down an opinion as to the legal proportion of cereal to meat in a sausage.

China's cry for aid in time of famine from floods have not gone amiss, as trained American engineers, aided by Chinese youths with American training, have worked successfully on the most troublesome rivers, and now the contributors of funds will be relieved from further calls. This news comes at a peculiarly pertinent time when this country is facing the consequences of unprotected inland streams.

Gold production in Alaska in 1912 was fairly good, and the steamer Mariposa lately reached Seattle with \$1,000,000 from Cordova, which had been belated in transit from the Iditarod district. For more than 2000 miles it was hauled on dog sledges, and at Chitina was placed in a train which for more than a month was held up by snowslides, armed guards meantime continuously watching the treasure.

Arbor Day was more fittingly observed by the planting of trees, plants and shrubs by citizens and school children in St. Louis Friday the 4th inst., than for several years, despite the raw weather. It was estimated nearly 50,000 trees and shrubs were planted in St. Louis and suburbs alone, and about 200,000 in Missouri. Arbor Day was observed by tree planting and attendant ceremonies in forty states.

St. Louis made a new record for its great shoe industry in 1912, the total sales being \$64,000,000, a gain of \$3,500,000 over the previous year. In the latter part of 1912, however, there was a slight decline owing to labor troubles in one of the largest factories and the failure of another to get a large government contract. In the year 14 factories made 26,525,823 pairs of shoes at an average price of \$1.86 a pair.

As to the advantages of growing alfalfa in the cornbelt Professor P. G. Holden says: It produces a large yield per acre, more than double that of clover. It is rich in protein, having almost as high a feeding value as bran. It is the most enriching crop for the ground which we have. When a good stand is once secured it will generally last four to six years in the humid regions and much longer in the west. It can be fed as hay to all kinds of animals, and has no superior as a hog pasture.

### WHY LEGUMES PAY.

The special value of the legumes as nitrogen enrichers is due to the fact that they are able to draw upon the free nitrogen of the atmosphere for a part of their supply. Thus, instead of impoverishing the soil's store as do all other crops, they add to it.

The appropriation of free nitrogen does not take place directly, but is brought about through the action of bacteria present in the soil, which attach themselves to the roots of the legumes, with the results that nodules or tubercles are formed in which they reside. In some way not yet clearly understood nitrogen compounds are formed within these nodules and enter into the circulation of the host plant, to be built up into its tissues of root, stem and leaf.

It is the nitrogen of the air existing in the soil spaces that these special nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms utilize, and this points to the desirability of a well-drained, well-aerated soil to enable these bacteria to perform their beneficial functions. Without the aid of these bacteria the legumes can not avail themselves of the free nitrogen of the air, but like other crops draw upon the nitrates of the soil for their nitrogenous food. Legumes, therefore, in the absence of these germs are not nitrogen-enrichers of the soil.

Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, whose imagination is not his least developed faculty, has revived an interesting suggestion in connection with the reported discovery of the Scott expedition that twice in the development of the world the south pole had been in the temperate zone. This had led Flammarion to discuss the theory that the poles once occupied the position of the equator and enjoyed a warm climate, while the two opposite points, now in the equator, were frozen poles.

President-elect Woodrow Wilson in his message to the legislature of New Jersey made statements which indicate his sympathy with and interest in the welfare of the farmers. From his expression, it may be concluded that he is thoroughly in accord with any practicable assistance that may be extended by the government in the betterment of rural conditions. He says that the farmer has not been served as he might and should be. He says also that support of agricultural and horticultural schools, experimental farms and the new ideas of taking science to farm should be hearty and generous.

Upstate farmers, enlisted in the Missouri development movement, will be guests of the St. Louis Business Mens' League at the noonday luncheon April 15 at the Mercantile Club. The luncheon is managed by the State Development Committee of the league and the discussion will center around the project to put a paid government farm adviser in every county. Only nine counties now have such advisers. Several farmers and certain members of the Federation of Missouri Commercial Clubs, which is the leading promoter of the farm-adviser project, will be called on to speak briefly.

Losses by fire in this country exceed \$200,000,000 a year. Four-fifths of this waste can be averted, as the statistics of Europe show. After a fire Americans are great in rebuilding, but they are deplorably deficient in prevention. The cities in the rich valleys of Ohio and Indiana will distinguish themselves in restoring their homes and industries, but will they

look into and promote the movement for flood control? The National Drainage Congress about to meet in St. Louis announces that it has a plan to accomplish this end, and President Wilson has written to the Executive Committee expressing his interest in the purposes of the convention.

### ACID SOIL TEST.

A common, simple, inexpensive test for acid soil is by the use of litmus paper. A piece of moist soil is taken and broken in two, and a piece of blue litmus paper is pressed between the two halves and left for 20 minutes or half an hour. At the end of this time the pieces are pulled apart, and the paper is removed and allowed to dry.

If the paper is red or nearer red than it was before placing in the soil, it is an indication of the presence of acid. This is also a sign that finely ground limestone will benefit such a soil. For five cents enough blue litmus paper may be secured from a druggist to make a thorough test for acid on a quarter section.

### THE HIGH COST OF LIVING AND THE COST OF GOOD LIVING.

Two statements have appeared in the newspapers recently regarding the ever-interesting subject of the present high cost of living. One was that, under present conditions, the cost of conveying six dollars' worth of food from the producer to the consumer is seven dollars. The other was a statement from the Department of Agriculture that one of the factors in producing higher prices is the agitation for pure foodstuffs and the enactment and enforcement of pure food laws. These statements are typical of two most important forces at present influencing living conditions. One has to do entirely with management and administration. If it is true that it costs seven dollars to market six dollars' worth of food, and that the housewife is paying thirteen dollars for six dollars' worth of nourishment, the seven dollars' difference going to pay middlemen, railways, etc., this need cause no dismay. It simply means that our commercial machinery is receiving more than its just due, and that it needs overhauling and simplifying, a task to which the American people are fully equal. But the other statement, instead of causing any apprehension, should really be a reason for congratulation. That the American public is sufficiently alive to the importance and value of pure foodstuffs for this knowledge to have an influence on prices is a most gratifying sign of progress and of higher and better standards of living. The fact that the initial cost is greater has no bearing on the ultimate value of the food product. Certified milk costs more than ordinary dirty disease-carrying milk, but is it more expensive? When one considers the cost of medical services, nursing, medicines and loss of time and life caused by diseases transmitted by dirty milk, it becomes evident that the first cost is not a fair criterion, and that clean, pure milk is far cheaper in the end, even though its initial cost is a few cents higher. This is true of all pure foods. The demand for pure food materials and the increase in living expenses from this cause can account for only a small part of the present increase in prices, but so far as it goes The Journal of the American Medical Association considers it a welcome sign, since it means better and purer foods and less sickness. Let us not pay more than is necessary for any food, but let us have pure foods, no matter what they may cost.



## AMONG THE STOCK.

By C. D. Lyon.

Our readers know that I seldom have much to write about live stock or their diseases, and this is probably due to the fact that I have made considerable study of veterinary science and know that not being a graduate, I am not competent to advise intelligently in many cases.

There has been some loss of foals from navel infection, and 95 per cent of this could have been prevented by treating the navel cord with an antiseptic a few hours after the colts were born.

Any of the coal tar dips will answer, also dilute carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, permanganate of potassium copper sulphate, and perhaps strong copperas water would do.

Wash the cord with previously boiled water, then apply the antiseptic thoroughly to all parts of the cord. It will probably take five minutes time and cost a cent to do this, but it almost insures the life of the foal or calf.

Be careful about punctured wounds of any kind. Clean them out well and apply antiseptic, then be sure that the wound does not close for a day or two.

Do not wash a sore on any animal oftener than is absolutely necessary to keep it free from getting foul.

We use Zenoleum and like it better than any of the other coal tar preparations. Your druggist sells it and can tell you how to dilute it.

## LET IT ALONE.

By C. D. Lyon.

A wealthy friend, whose money has been made in legitimate business, recently wrote to ask my opinion in regard to the advisability of his buying a large tract of cheap land and putting men on it to develop it, as a strict business, money-making proposition.

I wrote to discourage him from it, as he knows absolutely nothing about agriculture or stock raising, and I do not think that any such a man really has any right to town land.

In the first place, he would be at the mercy of two sets of men, first those who were under his pay, many of whom would look on him as their milch cow, and would only serve him for wages sake, and second, a host of his own "fool friends," who would be constantly offering their advice upon matters of which they were totally ignorant. This will within a few years result in one of two or three things, so much loss of money that the enterprise will be sold for what it will bring, a disgusted owner still willing to lose money on a pet project, or an owner who thinks that the game of farming is a skin game, and sets himself to form a stock company and rob as he has been robbed.

No doubt many a reader will think that this is a queer way of looking at the matter, but readers must remember that I have seen a good deal of this farming world, and while seeing it, I have known all the three things mentioned, many a time.

One instance of each kind will do, the first of as honorable a man as ever made \$100,000 in city wholesale business, and who concluded at the age of 50 to buy 600 acres of land and move to it. He stocked the farm with pure bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and such was his generosity that he allowed free use of his male animals to his neighbors. He paid the best of wages to the best men he could get, bought the most improved implements and seed, worked in the fields with his men and tried to learn at 50 years of age what other men had been fifty years learning. This man lasted thirty years, and at the

end of that time, died, owner of 80 acres, worth \$5,000, having sold the rest for what it would bring.

The second, a more than millionaire and a specialty in farming. He has owned it fifty years, and in the meantime has spent \$60,000 on it, not including a criminal lawsuit which at one time promised to send a relative in charge of the business to the pen.

The owner has unlimited funds and still hopes to see his pet pay him a profit, but practical men know he never will.

Then the third, and it can be found in duplicate at a dozen points in every state, an agricultural enterprise upon a large scale, started by a business or professional man on little or no knowledge.

It might be a herd of pure bred cattle, picked up here and there, stuck on to a man ignorant of the tricks of dealers, and at least when the herd proves rotten with tuberculosis, the owner now with full knowledge of the condition of his herd, wilfully sets out to get his money out of it, perhaps forms a company and the robbery is made, as complete as the knocking down of a man and taking his pocket book.

I know of these things, could give extensive figures, days, dates and names, and in view of this, am I not right in advising men ignorant of farming, and with nothing but wealth behind them, to let farming alone?

## AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION.

The American Commission for the study of European co-operation, composed of delegates from the states of the United States and Provinces of Canada, will leave New York, April 26, for a ninety days tour. The itinerary includes Italy, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russian, the Balkan states, England and Ireland.

The scope of the investigation provides for an examination of the methods employed by progressive agricultural communities in production and marketing, and in the financing of both these operations. Speculate note will be taken of—

First—The parts played, respectively, in the promotion of agriculture by the governments and by voluntary organizations of the agricultural classes.

Second—The application of the co-operative system to agricultural production, distribution and finance.

Third—The effect of co-operative organization upon social conditions in rural communities.

Fourth—The relation of the cost of living to the business organization of the food-producing classes.

The American Commission has been endorsed by Hon. David Lubin, American Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture; Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, Ireland; Ambassador Herrick, ex-President Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, President Wilson, Senator Brady, President of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, the International Institute of Agriculture, the House of Governors, the Congress of the United States, the American Association of Commercial Executives, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, the National Farmers' Congress and the National Grange.

Best Lewis, of Fabius township killed a big white swan on the McFarland pond the latter part of the week, the bird measuring six feet from tip to tip of the wings. It is a rare specimen in this vicinity and Mr. Lewis will have it mounted.—Palmyra Spectator.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

H. Walder of the Americus neighborhood sold 1,715 dozen eggs to the Americus merchants during 1912.—Rhinelander Record.

Frank and Floyd Ornburn showed the progressive spirit on Monday by coming to town on their road drag.—Renick Enterprise.

The Maryville Tribune says that Nodaway county has 500 automobiles, of which more than one-half of them were purchased last year.

David Lehnen recently sold his fine family mare to Reece Hughes for \$300. Mr. Lehnen has purchased for spring delivery a seven-passenger Jackson automobile.—Wellsville Star.

The Missourian is now distributing prize-winning seed corn to its customers, largely to boost the boys' corn growing ambitions. Are you going to help the boy to help himself.—Richmond Missourian.

Mrs. E. W. Early has sold since Christmas \$103.35 worth of young chickens and hens. Ninety hens brought \$75.80. These chickens were of the Black Langshan variety, and are hard to beat for weight, style and eggs.—Sillex Index.

Bailey Ball tells us that he sold two 10-months old Shorthorn calves to Alex. Henton last week that weighed 1487 pounds each. How is that for 10-months-old calves? He also sold his Shorthorn bull to Frank Killenbeck for \$130.—Bellflower News.

Albert Hodges, south of Russellville two miles, Monday marketed a bunch of eight shoats that lacked two days of being seven months old that brought him \$148.75. The porkers averaged 218½ pounds and were money makers for Mr. Hodges.—Russellville Rustler.

Mr. Manningly, who lives on the W. B. Davis farm northwest of this city, Tuesday killed a gray eagle which measured 7½ feet from tip to tip. He shot it two times and after being wounded the national bird made a game fight until another shot ended its life.—Monroe News.

We learn that Benj. A. Schofield, a few days since, bought of Wm. A. Baxter eighteen 3-year-old steers, weighing 1,100 pounds each, seven yearling steers weighing 917 pounds each, and one 2-year-old heifer weighing 1,265 pounds, for which he paid three and a half cents a pound.—Palmyra Spectator, issue of January 9, 1874.

The Holden Progress says Frank Hesse came to town the other day and planked down the fee for membership in the County Agricultural Bureau. Frank does not know whether the Farm Adviser will help him any or not, but he will be satisfied if some young farmer, no matter who, gets inspiration from the movement. That sort of altruism is what makes a country go forward.—Star-Journal.

What is claimed to be Kansas dust by those who say they know, is found upon the roofs of buildings in Fayette since the severe storm Sunday night. William McGraw says that the roofs of buildings here have been covered by a red sandy dust this week, and he is of the opinion that the 60-mile-an-hour wind of Sunday was a Kansas wind impregnated with the red soil of the Sunflower State.—Fayette Advertiser.

Van Buren, Mo., is a town so small that one could stand on the eastern extremity and slap a cat over the western city limits without extra effort, and it supports two of the neatest, most up-to-date papers in this state. If Van Buren can do this with soil around it so poor a man has to

stand on a bag of fertilizer to raise an umbrella, two papers ought to live in Dexter, and thrive.—Dexter Statesman.

Robert Page of Whiteside has just returned from a trip in South Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, where he was looking for stock. He bought three carloads in Southern Arkansas for 7c per lb., and the freight was 37c per cwt. He says hogs are high and scarce in South Missouri, but that he found Southern Arkansas and around Tupelo, Miss., a good place to buy hogs of fairly good quality.—Troy Free Press.

The difference between an agriculturist and a farmer is that the farmer gets up at the break of day, feeds his stock and has his breakfast at sun-up. After his frugal meal he hitches his team to the plow, takes the hard handles in his horny hands, calls "gee haw" to his team and plows all the long, weary day. The agriculturist gets up at 8 o'clock in the morning, and after an easy breakfast, pulls on his gloves, orders his horse and buggy and drives to town.—Essex Leader.

Secretary Gerlach of the commercial club has been informed by a St. Louis serum company that it will send an experienced man here soon to make a demonstration of the use of its serum in the prevention of cholera among hogs. At the last regular meeting of the club the secretary was directed to correspond with this company in regard to a demonstration. The date of the demonstration will be advertised and a big attendance of farmers and stockmen will be expected.—Doniphan Prospect-News.

We were glad to note that our fellow-citizen, W. I. Diffenderfer, had been chosen as a delegate from this State to investigate the credit system of Europe, for we believe that Will, as we commonly call him, is efficient and able to do the work creditably to himself, the State and our country. Something of that nature is what the farmers need, in order that they may be able to develop agriculture in the Ozarks and other parts of the State. Now, the Ozark country is a fine dairy country, if rightly developed, and men and money are what are needed along this line.—Laclede County Republican.

The new road-making machine which is to be tried out by the county takes the dirt up from both sides of the road at the same time and deposits it in the center so as to leave a completed road behind it. The trial begins at Clarence. The machine will go south three miles, thence due east to Shelby and thence north. By that time it is presumed that it will have shown its worth. It has a traction engine of many horse power which propels it. The only disadvantage of the machine is said to be that it is too wide for some small bridges with bannisters on them. The trial will be witnessed by members of several county courts in this part of the state.—Shelby Democrat.

Jacob Whiteside from near Corso was in Montgomery recently, and made the Standard a pleasant call. He says there is just one man who is meaner than the man who takes a paper for several years and then refuses to pay for it, saying he had never subscribed for it; and that man is the fellow who refuses to drag the roads. He came over both dragged and undragged roads, and knows the effects of such work. He drags a mile along his premises every time it rains. And in traveling to Montgomery his team trotted along on the dragged roads, which were dry, and floundered along in the mud on those which were not dragged. Now is the time to drag.—Montgomery Standard.



## Home Circle

### MOTHER.

(Tune Annie Laurie.)

Oh, could I go to Mother,  
My dearest friend so true,  
Oh how fondly I do love her,  
I know she loves me too.  
I cannot help but wish  
And every night I pray,  
For my dear old loving Mother,  
So many miles away.

For when a restless infant,  
I in her arms was held  
She tenderly watched o'er me,  
And no good thing withheld.  
She lay me down to rest  
And kissed her babe good night.  
And of me she oft lay dreaming  
I was her chief delight.

Then when a little older,  
Walking from chair to chair,  
Mid her smiles would my dear Mother  
Then smooth my silken hair.  
How fondly she caressed  
Whilst I sat on her knee.  
Oh, how deep that love of Mother's,  
'Tis pure as pearls of sea.

How could I help but love her,  
Who all my wants would see,  
She's the same dear loving Mother,  
In after years to me.  
Ah, fervent was her prayer  
When I was at her knee,  
Though we're now far from each other  
She prays at home for me.

—ALBERT E. VASSAR.

### Written for THE RURAL WORLD. ON THE WING.

By Idyll.

Well, I've moved again! Circumstances seem to keep me literally "on the move" the past few years, but it has profited me somewhat. I've seen a lot of people and learned a few lessons I could not otherwise have known. I am back again in the city—down in the heart of it, and close to everything, desirable or undesirable. I have a way of shutting my eyes to the unpleasant, however, and I am always looking for the pleasant things. And I find them. I have joined the great army of "homeless" women and am busily engaged making a home for myself in a "second-story, south front" furnished room. My friends say it looks just like me, and I guess it must, for I have my own furnishings, and the ones occupying the most space are the bookshelves, the desk and the stand for the machine. There is a grate in the room, and I have an open fire, which is very cheerful when the weather is gloomy, and when it is not, then my big south windows give me all the comfort I can absorb.

The outlook is pleasant—this being an automobile street, with very little traffic on it, there is a restfulness about it which is decidedly comforting to my nervous system, as there is practically no noise, and no irritating, nerve-racking riot of vehicles engaged in freighting the city's necessities about.

In the days long ago, when I had a big, many-roomed house to worry me to death, I would hardly have thought it possible to make a home of one room, but that was then, and I had others to serve besides myself. I never did like housework, but I did it to the best of my ability, because I was too conscientious to do otherwise

than my best. I never fancied boarding, so, even after I was alone, I tried to keep the cottage, but I soon found it was all nonsense, and I let the cottage go and invested the proceeds for a "rainy day," and now, I go about as I like—here, there, stopping only as I feel inclined.

I think you must have read of late something said about the thousands of women and girls in the big cities who live in "furnished rooms"—or room, rather, for not many of them have more than one. To the thoroughly domestic women, this is not so bad, if she has work that will pay for necessities. If a woman can afford a clean, comfortable room where only clean, nice people "room," and will try to make the best of it, there is a great deal of comfort to be had. She escapes a good deal of drudgery; there is usually the janitor to attend the fires, whether furnace or heater or grate; there is usually a maid, or scrub woman or man, who attends to keeping the windows and floors clean; the bedding is the landlady's care, and the laundering of it goes in with the rent. There is one or more telephones, bath, with hot and cold water, and if one has cooking gas in the room, it is little trouble to get the "light housekeeping" meals; if the general kitchen is used by the roomers, the other roomers are just as courteous as she can ask. In her intercourse (which is limited) with others, she gets what she gives; she is treated as she treats others. She can be as absolutely alone as her necessities require, and there is not a great deal of sociability at best; for most roomers are workers, with little time for running into each other's rooms. She can live as plainly or as elaborately as she wishes, or as her earnings will allow. There is always a laundry, with tubs, flat-irons, etc., and she can "dabble out a few pieces" or send them to the regular laundry and have them "rough-dried" for a few cents a pound, ironing them, if she sees fit, herself. If she does not like her surroundings or her business district changes, she can pack her trunk and move.

There are many homeless men and boys also, in those rooming houses, but men cannot make a home of one room, and wait on themselves as a woman can. But they can be independent. Rooming houses are a product of the new conditions, and if it were not for them, many a man or woman would fare badly. They are not so bad.

### TO COOK YOUNG ONIONS.

Peel young onions, drop in cold water and let them soak fifteen minutes. Cook tender in boiling salted water and serve on slices of buttered toast like asparagus. Season with salt, pepper and a little butter.

### PRIME RIBS FOR ROASTING.

Prime ribs of beef, of which some people say there are five and others six, make excellent roasts. They are divided into first, second and third cuts, and the latter is considered least desirable.

### THE BREAKFAST FRUIT.

Fresh and seasonable fruit is proclaimed by dietetic authorities as the most beneficial food to start the breakfast menu. Some persons, by individual preference or the doctor's orders, like their fruit cooked. For these there is a greater variety of cooked fruits than is usually represented on the family table. Some of them are baked apples, hot or cold apple sauce, stewed evaporated apricots, prunes, cherries and berries, or marmalades of various sorts.

### Written for THE RURAL WORLD. SPRING WORK.

By Janetta Knight.

Dear Home Circle: How many of we mothers are ready for spring work?

Have we been through the trunks and boxes to see what could be made over for home use this summer?

Do not lay back those that cannot be used, they take up too much room. By looking about we will see some needy one that those things would seem as sent of God, to help them over some rough place. And with a prayer, might be the means of saving their soul. I hope most of us have this work done; also the quilt scraps all pieced, and carpet or rug rags ready for the weaver.

Now is the time to take down curtains, wash them and have ready to put back; it makes the cleaning so much easier. If this work is done before cleaning instead of after washing the quilts this spring try putting a protector over the top end; it keeps the quilts clean so much longer. These are easily removed and washed. The pillows should be out in the sun every sunshiny day; they are better aired if hung upon the line. A line running north and south is better for this as the sun shines direct upon both sides during the day.

Clean closets and cupboards before starting the general cleaning.

When ready clean one room at a time, finish this one completely, and unless you are very strong only one room a day. I can hear some one say: It would take me eight days to get through. What if it does? You will not be all fagged out. You will have a pleasant smile for husband and children, that you might fail to give if this work is rushed through.

### Written for THE RURAL WORLD. FARM NEIGHBORHOOD ROUND TABLE TALK.

By Matt. Swenson.

Not long since, I was one of the usual crowd of farmers, old soldiers etc., gathered around the big stove at the store-postoffice while the mail was being first weighed and then sorted. The proprietor was busy so the traveling salesman joined our circle and soon became the leader in conversation.

That expression is alright, my friend, but the thinking man today will class humanity into three great classes as regards the motive impulse that impells the acts and words of those with whom he does business. These classes exist in city and country. You find that the same classes exist here in your county today. All minds are like our watches. They are kept going by a powerful mainspring. These springs are of different sizes and force and vary. What is a propelling force in A's mind would receive no attention in B's. The minds are not tempered alike. These minds rule our acts and expressions.

In the first-class is the man who must have a reason for everything. Cold, hard, habit-grooved thoughts rule his actions if he is a business man. In the second class we find the tender-hearted people. Men who are controlled by their susceptibilities. Such persons never consult their brains until after they act or speak.

The third class are the "fly off the handle" kind. Physical actions or hot remarks are found all along their path in life. What an unstable gaze they must have. "Any old remark at most any old time," must be their motto.

John C. "I should think you salesmen would have to study how to meet each class."

S. "We do. Our bread and butter depends on our judgment of the class to which a prospective buyer belongs; and yet I couldn't tell you a rule for classifying people. All I know is the reasoner uses direct gestures and

## Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It.

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 558 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

modes of expression while he solves his mental problem; the susceptible use round about speech and gestures, while the last class will bluster, talk loud, gesture without fitness and say the first thing they think. He is the "frail package to be handled with care."

Yes, sir, how to meet each class is the fourth power problem that often requires an immediate solution. I try to meet the first-class with plain, logical arguments; reason must meet reason. The second class like to hear stories. I know several members of my profession who have bought copies of Chappel's "Heart Throbs" and committed several of the poems to memory on purpose to have something ready with which to arouse the susceptibilities of such men. I always try to give the third class man time to blow off when they have had room then dish out the praise. As a class there are no lot of men who can be influenced by praise as well as the blustering business man.

I have noticed how patrons who wanted credit let the storekeeper fly for a while and then by praise coax them to deal out the goods.

This constant discounting all the three types of humanity makes a rut in the disposition and duties of any salesman be he traveling or selling over the counter. No wonder you meet a cross man sometimes after a day's run with a lot of farmers and their wives.

Boys, one-half or more of the trouble in this world come from a want to study of our neighbor's mind force.

Hello, Bill, this is a cold March so far, isn't it? I saw you was very busy so these old boys and I have been swapping yarns while absorbing a little of your surplus heat.

The boys beat me in the story line and know when to point a moral, too. They make me think there must have been a mistake in my outfit and I do not fit my job. I see you are about out of lemons. Did you read about the great freeze? Too bad, wasn't it?

### GARDEN PLANNING NECESSARY.

After 20 years' experience in a garden I have found that a plan of planting and sowing seed is necessary to success, says a writer in Suburban Life. It is so easy to forget just where one planted those bulbs last fall until one digs them up by mistake in the spring! And so mortifying to have one flower bed remain bare, while its neighbor is displaying an inconceivable variety of seedlings, evidently sown on top of each other by mistake!

In the hurry and excitement of sowing the seeds we are apt to forget the three important factors of their success when in bloom, namely, the height to which they grow; their time of blooming; their color. To an amateur it is very easy to place the annual low-growing phlox drummondii near the back of the bed, and peren-

## NEW BEAUTY IN ONE WEEK

Ladies everywhere are learning the great value of Beautifolia, the remedy that removes brown spots and freckles, modifies wrinkles and aids in permanently curing Pimples, Black Heads and all Facial Blemishes. Price 50c per box.

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nial phlox, with its five feet of height, in front; and poor phlox drummondii is "never seen or heard from." So it is wise to arrange the drawing while you have time to study the catalogues, and to ascertain how tall the plant grows and when it blooms.

Place the tall plants in the background. They will peer over the heads of their shorter neighbors and be seen. If your flower bed runs parallel with the fence, put the hollyhocks and dahlias next to the fence. First, decide upon your color scheme. Don't have a color quarrel in your garden.

### MUST WASHDAY BE MONDAY?

A working routine that will suit the requirements of one household admirably may be wholly at variance if tried in another. Time was when in every house Monday was washday. Tuesday, ironing day, and so on through the days of the week. This universal order of things no longer obtains, because it has been tried and found impractical. In the majority of homes more or less deviation from the usual order prevails on Sunday, which means an extra amount of cleaning must be done on Monday. The larder is also in a depleted state and must be replenished. It becomes apparent, then, that when the day is utilized for washing, the housewife's strength must be overtaxed or the housework left undone, which is certainly questionable management.

### A SEWING SCHEME.

A plan that is practical for children's aprons, undergarments for them and their elders, and other articles of which many of a kind are needed, is this: When the pattern has been obtained, cut the garment and alter it until it is just the right fit; then alter the pattern to match the garment, and then cut out a pattern which will be more durable than the tissue paper one. On this latter pattern all the perforations should be marked and cut out. Besides, special directions may be written on the pattern where the sewer's experience with the first garment dictates a helpful hint or cautioning reminder.

### ROLLED LETTUCE SANDWICHES.

Home-made bread is best for rolled lettuce sandwiches. Roll the bread in a cloth wrung out of cold water, cover closely with dry cloths and let stand several hours. Remove crusts and cut in thin slices. Spread with creamed butter or a mayonnaise dressing, and over this lay a lettuce leaf rolled up.

A thorough weekly rinsing with strong brine will marvelously prolong the lives of all household brooms and brushes.

### Written for THE RURAL WORLD. WHO IS SHE?

By Claire V. D'Oench.

Over hills and valleys a maid comes tripping on, she does not wear a hobble skirt, neither rats nor a chignon. Her draperies are bright, her footsteps quick and light, her hair of golden hue, her eyes of heaven's blue.

She seems to know her business, is busy as can be, she carries in her apron great gifts for you and me. A bunch of keys she carries, and here, now there, she tarries, to unlock new treasures, to unfold new pleasures for you and me.

With untiring feet she glides to the frozen river sides, and the brooklet she unlocks—to the golden keys she talks:

"Open rivers, open brooks, bloom ye flowers in your nooks."

Then she puts away the white sheets and changes them for green, a busier little lassie in all this great house-clean can nevermore be seen.

But—I must say withal, she does flirt with old Sol, who is flattered most to death, and sends his warmest breath in his rays, all wrapt in golden heaps of sun, and thus is spun a link between the two.

The zephyrs and the breezes yes, even the wind increases, to waft sweet odors to the pair, old Sol and that young lady fair.

Oh, by the way! I did not say the name the maiden bore or the latest style she wore; I'll let you guess, what sort of dress this fairest damsel wore.

At any rate, I truly state, the world is glad she came, this maid of fame. The pussy-willow all declare: "There is no maiden anywhere to equal her, to put the fur unto our cap, or rock arbutus in her lap."

The leaves clap hands to rouse the lands, the cuckoo calls to dreamers all, 'hind yonder greening walls:

"Don't linger more in darkest shade, come out and join the spring brigade; our spring is come our spring is here—awake!"

### Written for THE RURAL WORLD. TEMPERANCE AND ECONOMY.

By Jacob Faith.

Temperance and economy are vitally related. The \$100,000,000 invested in the liquor traffic of all kinds is just as much capital withdrawn from investment in useful industry and invested in that which makes for poverty, misery and crime the 300,000 persons employed in branches of the liquor business are just as many persons withdrawn from occupations that make for the true wealth and upbuilding of society and engaged in that which demoralizes and degrades.

Temperance teaching is next to Gospel preaching, which every father and mother and editor should do.

### DO YOU REALIZE?

Today too few women realize the dignity as well as the importance of doing their own housework. It has grown to be a sort of burden, a problem, a sighing task, that has lost the vim of our mothers' day, when pleasure was a pride and well-made beds a glory.

### WHERE WOMEN ARE CARELESS.

Women have more trouble with their feet than men, but, contrary to general opinion, it is not because they wear their shoes too tight. The average woman is on her feet more or less from morning till night in her home, her place of business, and she is careless. She saves her old shoes for housewear—her old shoes that are out of shape, run over at the heel, broken down at the arch, and

loose and slipshod in general. That she suffers with her feet is no wonder. She may wear a light-weight shoe for the house, if she prefer it, but she should see that it fits tight at the instep and that the heel is always kept square and true.

### NEW BOOKS.

Eleanor H. Porter, author of Pollyanna, "the glad book," is receiving letters "by the score" in each and every mail, from people in all sorts and conditions of life who have become staunch supporters of Pollyanna and her "glad game." But recently the author received a particularly interesting letter from a missionary to the Indians in Arizona.

"I was feeling just like the minister in the story whom Pollyanna brought to see things in the proper light," writes the missionary, "so you see she met me at the psychological moment. . . . In my evening sermons I have introduced her to the Indians who seem to appreciate Pollyanna as much as I do. Of course, I have somewhat modified her surroundings and inject a little Indian blood into her, so that my Indians might better understand her. I hated to treat her that way, but I knew she wouldn't

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Dept. 75, 1915-17 Pine St.

mind (at least for being an Indian temporarily) if she could teach somebody the "glad game." I thank you again for Pollyanna."

A sixth edition of Pollyanna is already on press.

### PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

#### 9532. Lady's Dressing Sack.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.

#### 9472. Waist for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in 5 sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 3 yards of 27-inch material for a 14-year size.

#### 9433. Boys' Russian Blouse Suit.

Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2 1-4 yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size.

#### 8910. Girl's Apron.

Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material for the 12-year size.

#### 9519. Lady's Corset Cover and Drawers.

Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1-4 yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

#### 9526. Girl's Dress.

Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

#### 9359-9356. Lady's Coat Suit.

Coat 9539 cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9536 cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1-4 yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Two separate patterns, 10c for each.

#### 9528. Lady's Dress.

Cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. .... Size. .... Years

Bust. .... in. Waist. .... in.

Name .....

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RURAL WORLD readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large, small, or medium.





## WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle Weak—Hogs Firm—Offerings Light.

**CATTLE**—Offerings of beef steers consisted of 20 car loads. Salesmen feared a lower market at the outset, because of the slowness of the buyers to begin operations, but when bidding was started a generally steady basis prevailed. Two bunches of the choice variety changed hands at the \$8.50 mark, which formed the top for the day. These were not of the extra heavy class, but enough flesh was there to make them within the 1000-1300 division. A few bunches of medium-weight beefs, not good enough to be termed choice, sold from \$7.75 to \$8.00, while the low sale was registered on a string light enough to come in for stocker competition, which netted \$6.60.

Heifers played into the hands of the buyers and after a few negotiations had been transacted a top of \$8.25 was established for good corned kinds, which is on a par with the close of last week. The fair to good grades changed hands within a range of \$7.25 to \$7.90, with a spread of \$6.50 to \$7.00 catching the common kinds.

While a good supply of cows was to be found, yet the general trend of prices on this class was toward a lower level. Choice "dairies" helped to keep values on about a steady basis, however, and the best price paid for this variety was \$7.50. But few offerings possessed enough quality to obtain this figure and salesmen for the most part were compelled to turn their supply into cash within a range of \$6.50 to \$7.25. Bulls showed fully steady.

## Vegetables.

**POTATOES**—Dullness and weakness continue to pervade the market, both eating and seed varieties liberally offered, but trade holding off, and bids too low to consider in most instances. Northern rural and burbank, sacked on track, at 45c to 50c according to quality, extra fancy dusty rural 51c; other varieties unsettled in value—sandland Ohio selling as low as 42c delivered.

**NEW POTATOES**—Fancy Florida triumphs delivered at \$2 per hamper; Florida short hampers at \$1.75 for No. 1 triumphs and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for No. 1 white—culls and creams at 75c @ \$1 and white in barrels at \$3 per barrel for Nos. 1 and 2.

**ONIONS**—Extra fancy sound stock free from sprouts in light offering and firm—holders generally asking higher prices, but no sales at any advance. Sprouted, soft, damaged and inferior stock dull, nominal. Extra fancy sacked red globe, 35c per bushel delivered—sprouted soft and inferior nominally much less; fancy sacked white at 50c per bushel delivered.

## Country Produce.

**GRASS SEEDS** (per 100 pounds)—Clover scarce, in demand and higher—a lot of 38 sacks brought \$19.87. No other offerings save a car timothy on which bid was submitted. Choice clean seed of all descriptions in demand at full quotations. Weedy and inferior lots dull. Millet—Common, mixed or white at \$1 to \$1.15. German at \$1.30 to \$1.40; Hungarian at \$1.10 to \$1.20; timothy at 50c @ \$1 for tailings to \$2 to \$2.50 for trashy, \$2.90 to \$3.00 for fair and \$3.20 to \$3.35 for prime; clover at from \$10 for weedy to \$13 to \$16 for buckhorn mixed up to \$19.50 @ \$20.00 for choice clean; redtop at \$8 @ \$9 for recleaned—inferior, trashy, etc., less.

**STOCK PEAS**—Whippoorwill per bushel: Mixed at \$1.50 to \$1.60, clay at \$1.65 to \$1.70; new era at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for prime to \$2 for choice, whippoorwill at \$1.80 to \$2 for fair to choice.

## The Dairy

## FEED HAY AND SILAGE TO COWS IN PASTURE.

That cows turned into early spring pasture are benefitted greatly if fed as much hay and silage as they will eat, is the opinion of Prof. G. C. Humphrey of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. He gives the following advice to dairymen:

"Spring pasture has a stimulating effect on milk and butter production, and the amount of milk and butter fat is increased quite appreciably even though a decrease in live weight may occur. This increase in production is greater where hay and silage are fed than where pasture alone constitutes the feed. Where cows are withheld from grass until it becomes very good they may refuse hay and silage, but ordinarily it is believed to be the best plan to supplement early spring pasture with hay and silage in such quantities as cattle will eat. Losses in live weight which occur during the spring pasture season have to be made up later and usually at the expense of production and the interests of the owner."

"During a period of nine years it has been noted that on the average 87 per cent of the cows of the university dairy herd decreased in body weight during the two weeks following the time they were turned to pasture. The amount of shrinkage varied according to what the cows were fed in addition to pasture. During two respective years when hay and silage were not fed in addition to pasture, a marked average shrinkage in weight of 51 and 95 pounds was observed."

## DON'T TIE HIS HANDS.

The man who feeds the cows, and who is expected to make them return a profit, is entitled to a chance. His employer should not stint him on proper feed. The grain bin is the poorest place to economize. To be sure we do not advocate wastefulness, for there is a wise economy, not of the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish variety, that has a place in every business. But this is different from the sort of economy practiced by too many cow owners who look only at the feed bills instead of comparing them with the returns from the same cows before "kicking."

Cutting down feed bills not only reduces the flow during the time such false economy is being practiced, but it gets the milk cows in such condition that they do not respond as readily to increased rations as they would if accustomed to being properly fed. The cow owner having a herdsman who knows his business is unwise to tie his hands by stinting him on feed for the cows.

## DAIRY NOTES.

Frequent changing of milkers is poor policy.

Squeeze the teats just hard enough to get out the milk, no more.

Don't expect the cows to get more food out of the milk than there is in it.

The finer the texture and grain of the butter, the shorter its keeping life.

Feed the dairy heifers on nitrogenous feeds which will keep them growing rapidly without putting on too much fat.

Beets or beet tops should always be fed immediately after milking, not before. Fed two or three hours before milking causes disagreeable odors in the milk.

## Cattle

## FEEDING SORGHUM SILAGE.

Mr. C. H. Rathje, of San Angelo, Texas, fed 200 steers this winter on sorghum silage, with a little cottonseed meal, and when he marketed them in Kansas City the second week in March they weighed 1190 pounds each and sold at \$8.05 per hundred pounds. In an interview at the stock yards after making this sale, Mr. Rathje said:

"The silo in the great plains and arid districts of Texas, where rainfall is not regular, is going to revolutionize the cattle raising industry of that country."

"On my ranch," Mr. Rathje went on to explain to a group of farmers and stockmen, "I have a silo of 620 tons capacity. Last season was very dry and forage feed was cut a little short. I had 150 acres in sorghum and I ground it all up and put it in that big silo. Ordinarily 50 acres of sorghum would have filled it, but the crop was light. I kept a close tab on the silage and the amount I fed to my steers, and in figuring it up I find that it paid me just \$32 an acre. Now if a crop of sorghum in a poor year will bring an income of that much per acre, I am very certain that when the season is more favorable it will do much better."

"In looking at this sorghum proposition we find that in no other form could it have possibly been fed out to any such advantage. If I had cut and harvested it and fed it to my steers in bulk, I would not have realized one-third as much per acre for it as it brought in silage."

"I have lived there 27 years and have experienced all the ups and downs in the cattle industry. We have lost cattle by the thousands there for want of feed. But here comes the great protector against drouths and short crops, the silo, which can be used in such a way as to tide us over. With the assistance of feed there is no better cattle country on the map. In early days when the country was wide open and we could go where we pleased, and when cattle prices were very low, it made little difference whether we lost heavily during the drouth season or not. But with cattle such as I had, fattened on silage, bringing close to \$100 each, then it is worth while to build silos."

Respecting the building of silos in the Southwest, an Iowa stockman recently made a trip to Amarillo, Texas, and on his return stated to friends at the stock yards at Kansas City that there was hardly a moment of the trip during which he could not see at least one silo from the car window. He admitted that the new Southwest was ahead of Iowa in the number of silos on farms, with reference to the total number of farms.—J. A. Rickart.

## CARE OF THE CALF.

When the calf is dropped, leave it with the dam a few hours, to afford her an opportunity to lick it. If the cow gives milk containing only a medium amount of solids, the calf may be permitted to take what nourishment it wants the first time; but if the cow gives very rich milk, only a little should be allowed; otherwise there is danger of having a bad case of indigestion on your hands the second day. Just at this time much attention should be given the cow by way of grooming; not with a currycomb, but with a brush. Frequent rubbing of the udder will prove beneficial to the cow and profitable to you. After the calf has taken nourishment once, it should be removed, preferably when the dam is not in the

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With Dumping Chaldron. Empties its kettle in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also makes Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scauldners, Chaldrons, etc. Send for particulars and ask for circular C.  
D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

## CALF DEHORNER \$3.00



Dehorned calves stand closer, are more quiet, fatten easier and sell better. This dehorner is made by the oldest and largest MANUFACTURERS of dehorners in the world. 22 years of knowing how. We make a complete line of dehorners in sizes to meet all conditions. Many thousands in use in all parts of the world. Send for CATALOG to-day.

LEAVITT MFG. CO.  
25 Griggs St. URBANA, ILL.

stall or pen, for it is better that she should not associate you with the loss of her calf, that she may more readily transfer her affection to you. By removing the calf at once, it is soon forgotten, and thus disturbance is minimized.—T. L. Haecker, Dairy and Animal Husbandry Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

## FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

The Experiment Station of Kentucky has recently issued a bulletin in regard to the methods of feeding steers employed in Kentucky. During the spring and summer of 1912 the officials connected with the live stock work visited a large number of farms where beef cattle were fed and secured valuable data in regard to the ages and weights of steers, amount and kinds of feed that was supplied, and the method of changing the steers from grain to grass in the spring. The bulletin is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs and the information that is contained in this bulletin in regard to the best method of feeding steers is practical and instructive. The bulletin should be in the hands of every farmer who feeds beef cattle in the South.

The bulletin also deals with the feeding of cattle at distilleries. About 15,000 steers are fed every year in Kentucky at distilleries where whiskey is made. The bulletin tells in a detailed manner the method employed in feeding these steers, and there are a number of analyses given of the wet and dry slop that is produced by the distilleries. This bulletin may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Kentucky Experiment station, Lexington, Kentucky.

Missouri's Chief Josephine, the cow which two years ago broke the world's record for milk production for all periods up to 11 months and barely missed the record for a year, is dead. She was killed in the interests of veterinary science by the dairy department of the University of Missouri, where she was owned. During the test, Chief Josephine produced 26,861 pounds of milk in a year.

Read our advertisements carefully. They are all reliable and it will pay to deal with our advertisers.



## CENTRALIA FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.

To Centralia Farmers: At the meeting of Equity Union, Saturday, April 12th, in Miners' Hall, at 2 p. m., there will be a delegation from the labor unions of Centralia, to discuss with us ways and means of establishing a public market, where we can dispose of our product direct to the consumer. It is important that we have a good crowd of farmers at this meeting. If you are at all interested in the betterment of marketing conditions, come and bring your neighbors. Let's either do something or quit.

O. V. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

## NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I do not know why I am writing this, March 31, for no one knows when it can be mailed, owing to the awful floods. It rained some here on the morning of March 24, and that afternoon I went to Cincinnati on business, meeting such a rainstorm there that it was almost impossible to be on the streets, and on the evening of March 25, I was five hours making the trip home, a trip which usually takes two hours, and there have been no regular cars since.

It will be a week tomorrow since we had our last mail, and I suppose that there is about a mail wagon load of letters and papers waiting for me somewhere. Our great Ohio River is a strange one in some respects, as its floods come so slowly that there is little loss of life, but when it comes to getting real high, the Ohio holds the record among all streams in the world. The lowest recorded stage was, I think, 18 inches, and the highest 71 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; but this one, which has not reached its crest yet, will exceed the record.

We have three towns on the river side of our county, two of about 600 each, and one of over 2,000. In all of these more than half the houses are from two feet to thirty feet under the yellow flood, and the tenants of them in barns, school houses, churches and other people's homes.

Of course there is considerable suffering, but nothing extreme, as we have but few very poor people, and as a rule local authorities care for those in distress.

Later.—The great flood is past—that is, it has reached its crest, and as I write, 4 p. m., April 3d, it has begun to fall. Day before yesterday we began relief work for the towns, and have sent several auto trucks loaded with meat, lard, eggs, butter, beans, bread and other eatables to 1800 homeless people. The preachers, county officials, and other residents of our county seat who have not anything to do, have charge of the work, and no one will go hungry here.

I sent a "side" of bacon, and also made a donation of two bushels of potatoes, to a distant neighbor, who had the misfortune to be burned out last Monday. He is a tenant farmer, and lost everything in the house and smokehouse, excepting one bed and his meat, but he had \$450 in insurance which will help him out. In the stories we have had, we had one barn door smashed into kindling, and part of a barn roof damaged, but our insurance covers it all.

In the river bottom, two miles away, two 40x60 barns have floated away, and several houses are reported gone in each of the three towns in the flood. If this gets to the office in time for our issue of April 10th, it will explain to several people why they have not heard from me. We have had no mail from St. Louis since March 26, and but little from anywhere. Oats up fine, potatoes planted, getting a good start at plowing.

## BUGS AND WORMS IN THE SOIL.

Editor RURAL WORLD: If you don't believe that there are bugs, slugs and bad insects, with worse appetite for vegetables hiding in the old vines, and leaves in the garden and truck patch, just turn a lot of hens into it, and see how long they will keep scratching the amount. This will keep them down next year, too. An exchange says:

"The great abundance of life in the ground is again shown by A. E. Hickmott, a gardener of Reading, England. To improve his garden he made 30 depressions in the ground, an inch or two deep, pressing a cabbage or lettuce leaf into each and then covering them with pieces of board, moistening in dry weather. In one day he caught 376 slugs, and from July to the middle of November a total of 14,470. Hensen, a German naturalist, places the earth worms on an acre at 55,000, but if this garden has 60 square yards it must have supplied slugs at the rate of 150,000 to the acre."

The earth worms (or "red worms," or "fishing worms," local definition) are of great benefit in the fertility of the soil, but the others are pests, which our birds labor all the year to keep down, and without which they would soon swamp us. Protect the birds.

CLIFFORD E. DAVIS.

## MAKING LOWLAND SOILS MOST PRODUCTIVE.

(No. 5.)

Editor RURAL WORLD: At Tefft, Ind., on black marsh soil that had been previously treated with stable manure an increase of 20 bushels to the acre resulted from applying 200 pounds of sulphate of potash to the acre, the one portion producing 56 bushels and the other 36 bushels to the acre. In this case, too, there is no record of succeeding crops, but no doubt they were the larger for using the potash as this quantity was not used by the twenty bushels of increase, as Prof. Van Slyke says that 27 lbs. of potash are required to produce 25 bushels of corn, the cobs and stalk and leaves being taken into account as well as the grain, and as muriate of potash is nearly half pure potash, there was a surplus that would help the next year to make a good yield of whatever crop was planted.

Different methods of applying potash have been tried, but it has been found most desirable to apply it broadcast or in narrow drills. It may be scattered as evenly as possible by hand or an end-gate seeder may be used. The only precaution to be taken with the seeder is to be careful to feed the fertilizer into the hopper gradually and evenly, so as to make the distribution uniform; a few handfuls is all that the hopper should contain at one time. For sowing fertilizer with small grain, an attachment is provided by the manufacturers of grain drills.

When applying potash to corn, it should be scattered broadcast, preferably a week or two before planting. Sometimes, if the fertilizer is put in the hill in fairly generous quantities the young plants are injured, and it is better policy to have it all through the feeding surface of the soil, where the ever-increasing root system can find it, for if the fertilizer is "all in a pile" there is no need for the roots of the plant to search for food and they cluster around the source of supply and later when the season is advanced, the crop suffers, because the roots have not extended far enough to reach feeding grounds not already exhausted.

Besides the proper fertilization of marsh soils, attention must be paid to their preparation for crops. Where there is a surface growth, burning may be resorted to to make a plowing

easier, but in other cases it should be avoided. All swamp soils are best plowed in the fall or winter, so the soil particles may be compacted by the action of weather forces. This is especially true of those of a loose, porous character, and these may be further packed by rolling which brings the particles of earth together and hastens the decay of their organic matter.

Marsh soils that are of a clayey nature, and naturally compact, are benefited by being plowed in the fall and be left to lie in the rough furrow, so that the frost may break up the exposed surface and make it more friable. It is an easy matter to decide to which class the soil of a certain field belongs, and if the farmer governs himself accordingly, he can bring it into such tilth as will insure the best crops possible, and by attention to its needs as to plant food, there is no reason why the lowland soils of any section or of any farm should not be the most profitable of any, if properly drained, for none can stand protracted drouth so easily. D. C. C.

## GOOD ROADS, THE AVENUES TO SOCIAL GROWTH, HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY.

By R. E. Olds, Pres. Reo Motor Car Company.

Good roads are conducive to better schools, live rural churches, pleasant rides, good markets, social advancement, a closer bond of sympathy and co-operation between the farmer and his city cousin who works at the forge, the lather or the spindle. It spells prosperity and happiness to every community which has the means and business foresight to see the manifold blessings which a scientific system of good roads secures for its people. Mud roads spell an enormous mud tax beside which our tariff is like a pigmy to an elephant.

Again good roads annihilate distances and rob farming of the dread and drudgery of rural seclusion, this fact being notably apparent where a farmer is the wise and happy owner of a high quality dependable and economical motor car. Mud roads bring social life on the farm to low ebb, empty the rural churches, make many little red school houses but a memory and populate the country with floating tenants who care very little for the growth and perpetuation of the institutions which are the bulwark of our national greatness.

Then good roads save time, save horses and wagons, automobiles and gasoline. They enable the farmer to market, at minimum cost, in rain or shine, his perishable produce such as fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs and meat. Mud roads compel the farmer to leave such produce either to waste or deterioration, or what is near to either, deter him from producing any of these profit bearing commodities because he has no dependable and convenient avenue for marketing them.

In cases of acute illness, good roads enable the physician to bring speedy relief to the sick annually and save the lives of hundreds of our men, women and children, a fact which more than trebly compensates any amount of money which we may spend as a nation, state, county, city or town. Good roads spell humanity, relief, mercy, life, growth and prosperity, whereas mud roads too often spell poverty, weakness, decay, sickness, suffering and death.

As road improvement is of nationwide interest it should be supported by our national, state, and county governments. This is notably true with interstate highways, for it is manifestly unjust to tax all the improvement to the abutting land, to the county or even to the state. Why should not our national government promote interstate commerce through good country

## I STOPPED MY CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How—FREE

## HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different—something delightful and healthful—something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.



## I AM FREE—YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

## RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite 1870,  
1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

roads as well as through river and harbor improvements?

Good and patriotic men seem to be at variance as to what is the best system of building roads. Some advocate three or more cross-continent trunk highways to be built and maintained equally by the federal government and by the various states through which the trunk highways go. Others favor the improvement of those roads first which run to the county seat, provided it is a good railroad market town, and if not, to the most accessible large railroad town in the county. They believe that these roads should be properly ditched, graded, rolled and dragged. Culverts should be built where the water is inclined to flow across the road during heavy rains. Grades should be raised in low places, hills materially dug down and good bridges built over creeks and streams of all kinds.

The citizens of a given county could by this plan easily determine on the first ten miles of good roads to be built and maintained. Then the next five or ten and so on farther away from the principal town or towns in the county until every foot of dirt road in the county is put in first class condition.

The good heaven is working in the minds, hearts and consciences of the American people. Good roads, to them, now mean more than ever before, the avenues, which lead to national strength, prosperity and happiness to which every good citizen should be glad to give his due measure of enthusiastic support.

Everybody reads the small ads. They will read yours. 1 cent a word.



## FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

## NATIONAL OFFICERS

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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**Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"**

## REEDER, NORTH DAKOTA.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Adam Scharick, from Kennedy, came over here in March and made an Equity Union speech that astonished the natives, and 39 of our farmers marched right up and took three dollars' worth on the spot for each fellow. Thirty-nine of us are reading the RURAL WORLD every week about what the National President is doing away down in Kansas and Oklahoma, and we hope he will come up this way in June. We would be all right if we had enough Adam Scharicks in North Dakota. But Adam has to farm, and springtime is here. I guess that is all this time. I just wanted to let you know that the Equity Union family had another young one away out in North Dakota, not far from Montana.

A MEMBER.

## EQUITY FOR BUSINESS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Equity teaches selling to better advantage, and we all, I believe, have well decided that taking out the toll gates (the middle men) and selling direct to consumer is the proper way; and the consumers plainly see that it is best for them to also buy direct from farm and factory and mill. By taking out the toll gates we mean to have our produce go over the short direct road instead of around the long expensive road, which will be to the advantage of producer and consumer instead of the long line of "middle fellows."

As fast as Equity has produce to sell direct it can easily be sold to organized consumer. The laboring class which is now organized is in a position to take your produce as fast as you can supply for all they need to do is to place in an Equity management and they are ready for their consumers "Exchange."

Now, Equity Locals, listen. Consumers must have produce continually, and of all kinds, to do business with Equity—the consumer can go to factory and mine and be amply supplied, and you must be big enough to do as well.

Here comes a question: Who will build the cold storage plants, Equity farmers or Equity consumers, or can both build together to the advantage of both?

Apple locals, listen. Consumers must have apples direct from orchard and must also have them some place so as to keep them for winter and spring.

If the farmers of the past had not been so slow on this question of getting their produce to consumer, this would have been settled long ago, but as consumer is being held up by "middlemen" on account of farmers dumping their produce into the hands of middlemen. Something must be done to relieve the consumer if the farmers still drag along on this distribution business.

Here is a great opportunity for Equity Locals, and what local or locals can get out a car load of eggs every week or every two weeks on conditions better than the long line of "middle men" are getting them to consumer.

We have letters from individuals wanting to ship their eggs, one or two cases a week. I wish to say this isn't

Equity. We want them in car lots, by fast freight over direct routes, so you can receive more for your eggs and consumer get them cheaper and fresher.

Consumer is willing to divide what middlemen are getting and are you not willing to do the same until the egg business is out of the "middle men's" hands and their farmers can make contract with consumer on pure golden rule Equity Plan: "Justice to farmer and justice to consumer."

Now, Equity locals, if you want Equity for business, let us hear from all produce you have to sell in large quantities. One man from an Equity local writes me he has fifty ton of alfalfa hay. This is all right if we could get more on Equity prices as needed, but to work up a trade for fifty ton and not be sure of fifty more tons would not be business.

Each local must have their Exchange and all farmers sell through the Exchange and each local co-operate with every other local until we won't go to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul and Minneapolis to find the hay market, but to the Equity hay growers.

We all know the Equity plan is right, so let's set about growing faster and faster. Every deal Equity makes makes her stronger and draws the patronage of other farmers.

Equity is more than strong enough now to supply consumer at one city, and as we grow other cities will come to our rescue.

Now to get going full way at one point, let us decide on the point, and supply the one point well.

I have done a lot of work with consumer at Springfield, Ill., and if there is no other place further along, I wish to see Equity centralize its business to Springfield. We can't start all cities at once, but after we do one thing well, then on to another, and Equity will grow and consumer will grow.

Every local produces eggs and poultry, so let us hear from each local how many eggs they can ship out a week, and how much poultry each month. I don't know anything we could get together better on than on eggs and poultry.

Don't be afraid of getting your supply too large for consumers' market can be opened up very fast through organized labor.

Farmers, listen, I don't know of any local where it would not pay to have your poultry and egg exchange, and poultry and egg manager. Of course the manager might have time to handle coal, twine, fence, posts, etc., along with the regular poultry business. The consumer can start with eggs and poultry and add groceries and other farm produce as both consumer and Equity grow.

May we hear from locals. I believe locals who have no Exchange can get in line by this poultry business, and those who have their Exchange can do no harm by adding this to their business.

Now, listen, farmers, some locals will gain more by this than others; some locals get more for their eggs now than others. We will take Centralia, Ill., and Bowling Green, Mo. Centralia has the mines and has a home demand, while Bowling Green has to look only to middlemen.

Now in this case Centralia would sell to the miner at home at his net

price to Springfield, which would hold an Equity uniform price.

Equity has power and business opportunity if she will just use it. "One for all and all for one."

Fellow brothers I am going to stick to the poultry business unless some one can tell me something we can get together on a national scale better than on the poultry business.

Let us hear from each local as to how much you can supply and I will promise you organized consumer to consume the product.

We ask the north to drop in line and the consumer will be opened up for you that will be the best located for the good of you and them alike. But let us one and all drop in line to start and furnish consumer at one place first.

Let us hear from you and we will report results. The price of eggs and poultry will be a uniform price that the average locals are now receiving, plus half the "middlemen's" profit. The consumer to receive the other half of "middlemen's" profit.

Isn't this Equity? And would it not pay to get in line for Equity?

We must get together on one thing, that we may get together on all things. Hoping I may hear from each local that I can make a good report through the RURAL WORLD.

Remember, it is not all in opening up a market for poultry, but putting Equity in line for all produce of farm, also organizing more patronage to go to factory and mine. It will always pay us financially to push Equity.

VIRGIL WIRT.

Box 299, Virden, Ill.

P. S.—It would surely be advisable for some of you locals in the wheat belt where you have an elevator to build a mill or contract with a mill to mill your wheat and sell flour, ship-stuff and bran direct to the consumer.

Let's get right down to business. And wouldn't this be business?

V. I. W.

## OVER-PRODUCTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The cry of over-production is always heard when a special crop has yielded abundantly and the ignorant poor and unorganized farmer instead of receiving a just compensation for his increased work and more expenses, he has to handle a good crop, always receives less for it than for a poor crop. The 1912 bumper wheat crop and the rotten price paid to farmers for it, proves this to the utmost. How can this be prevented? Some argue that the farmers should all organize and have standing committees that would investigate how much of each product will be needed during the year, and by figuring on a long running average, how many acres it will take to produce the needed amount, and then if the farmers have planned to sow more acres than needed, require them to reduce the acreage so many per cent as the over-planned will amount to on the total. In case that there still be overproduction, every farmer should be required to store in his own warehouse the amount that his crop has overrun the total. By this and through systematic feeding of the market, farmers could enforce a standard price that could be fixed on all of his products, to correspond with a proper compensation for his work and a proper profit on his investment, as he is an investor as well as a laborer. The farmer then would not need to commit the unjust act of driving business men out of their business; would not need to worry where to get the necessary capital to build up all the enterprises that he must have to carry through the plan of the Farmers' Equity Union, a matter that will be impossible to be accomplished. Yes, that is the way all other industries are operated. Things are produced for the profit that can be made on them, instead of use

## CANADA'S OFFERING

To The Settler

The American Rush to Western Canada is increasing

Free Homesteads

In the new

Districts of Manitoba, Saskat-

chewan and Alberta, there are

thousands of Free Homesteads

left, which to the man making

entry in 3 years' time will be

worth from \$50 to \$55 per acre.

These lands are well adapted to

grain growing and cattle raising.

Excellent Railway Facilities

In many cases the railways in

Canada have been built in ad-

vance of settlement, and in a short time

there will not be a settler who need be

more than ten or twelve miles from a line

of railway. Railway Rates are regulated

by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The Ameri-

can Settler is at home in Western Canada.

He is not a stranger in a strange land,

having nearly a million of his own people

already settled there. If you desire to

know why the condition of the Canadian

Settler is so prosperous write to any of

the Canadian Government Agents and

send for literature, rates, &amp;c., to

Canadian Government Agent

125 W. 9th St. Chicago, Mo.

C. J. Broughton

Room 412, 112 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

or address Supt. of Immigration,

Ottawa, Canada.

## You can farm all the year 'round in Arkansas

**PRACTICALLY** every month is a productive month. No long, hard winters to require expensive clothing for the family or long feeding seasons for stock.

**There is plenty of land** Deep, rich soil, and at very low prices. It will pay you to investigate.

We have just published six illustrated folders on Arkansas. Send for the one that interests you.

1. Central Arkansas
2. Northeastern Arkansas
3. Southeastern Arkansas
4. Southwestern Arkansas
5. White River Valley
6. Arkansas Valley

The way there is

via the

Iron

Mountain

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Let us tell you about low

fares for homeseekers

Mr. J. N. Anderson, Immigration Agent, Iron Mountain, St. Louis: Please send me Arkansas Land

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As soon as the managers see that their products do not find a profitable market, the producing force is reduced to correspond with a profitable market demand. Overproduction is kept in warehouses and is not put on the market. And whoever has not the means, or is not willing to pay the fixed price, must go with out it.

It is never considered by the manager whether this systematic feeding of the market causes misery or starvation to some people or not.

If other industries have the moral right to dictate prices on their products, why not the farmer on his? It sure would be very amusing if we could observe the final outcome of such a system. So far the balancing of the difference caused by this trust fixing of products had successfully been landed, the bigger part of it on the unorganized farmer and the smaller part on the well-organized people in useful occupations in other industries. They had to bleed for the moloch of profit. If the farmer would now turn about and trustify his products, further leaving the handling and



finishing to the present force, I wonder what the end would be?

Many people do not seem to deserve that. The ever-increasing unrest through the whole country is wholly and solely caused by the high cost of living. And what causes the high cost of living? Big profits, big interest and high rent. The well organized laborer demands a living wage; the well-organized profit-taker insists on having his profit, raises the price on his products; this again forces the laborer to demand more wages, and if the farmer would now organize and play back the same trick, who would then make up for the difference that he pay now?

Are there differences? The profit levied onto an article is not represented in the value of the article and is the difference, and whoever consumes the article pays for that difference. So far the farmers have paid 35 per cent of all the difference when he bought needed products and is deducted 18 per cent on his product on coming differences on this product, or a total of 53 per cent.

In other words, he gave \$1 worth of actual value and received 47 cents actual value, and if due handling and so forth expense are deducted the only amount left to him for his \$1 is 34 cents. Who will pay for the difference that is caused by profit if the farmer insists on not only having the full value of his exchange, but also a difference or profit? Where would the cost of living be landed then?

No, gentlemen, such a plan would never work. The only sane plan lays in the principles of co-operation. This plan will compensate the farmer for his producing work, through the fact that he will not need to give 53 cents of his dollar away for nothing, and this can be accomplished without raising the present cost of living a single cent. If big interest on money loaned would be abolished, and the industries would be operated on this co-operative plan, the high cost of living and with it the ever increasing unrest would vanish. Of course we would not create any more millionaires and would not feed any more idlers and people engaged in useless occupations would also lose their easy and well-paid jobs.

Things must soon come this way because the common people are too much awakened to stand for a total enslavement, and there is no other outlet possible. Though big profits and big interests, a few shrewd people have absorbed 75 per cent of all the wealth, and if this profit and interest making is not checked, these people must necessarily absorb it all, and this in a very short time. ADAM SCHARICK.

Kennedy, N. D.

#### OZARK COUNTY (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have experienced a variety of weather in the Ozarks the past week. The first of the week was warm as summer, turning to a sleet and snow storm in the middle, fair and windy the last.

The snow storm was about the worst we have had this winter. The peaches were in bloom, and it is feared by many that the intense cold so injured the buds that our promise of a bountiful crop of this delicious fruit is past. Still we hope not.

Farmers are through sowing oats. The acreage is larger than last year, as the seed is more plentiful. Early gardens are out, and a few have planted potatoes.

Stock of all kinds have wintered well. Had so much more feed than last year. Cattle higher than was ever known before. Two-year-olds selling for \$35 per head.

To those RURAL WORLD readers to whom I have promised some white English seedling peach trees, will send by parcel post in a few days, if the weather continues warm.

Would like to exchange a packet of cottonseed, jonquill bulbs or chrysan-

themum roots for a few small sprouts of black locust. Have a few catalpa seed given me by a friend. Would like information regarding when and how to plant.

Success to the RURAL WORLD and its many readers.

(MRS.) SARAH COLE.

Howard's Bridge, Mo.

#### INTERESTING LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 29, 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I think I promised you some California Notes during my winter vacation. But on the morning of January 7th, when we stepped off the Pullman at San Bernardino, about 9 o'clock, and found the platform and railway tracks covered with snow and ice, and were told the mercury registered 14 degrees that morning, we were inclined to question our good sense in coming this way for an ideal winter resort. We found that much damage had been wrought to all citrus fruits, notwithstanding many thousand dollars had been spent in smudge fires.

But they are a nifty and resourceful people. They stop not to recount their losses, but assume to forget them, and with renewed energy keep an eye on the future prosperity of this country.

Oranges where too badly injured for commercial purposes were picked and either hauled out, fed to swine, dumped in open fields and scattered for plowing under for what fertilizer they may furnish, or left scattered where they fell under the trees and cultivated in the soil with disc cultivators. While many groves are bare and are kept finely cultivated, I notice the best looking groves have been sown to vetch, which had made a fine growth, and during the last sixty days has been turned under to further enrich the soil.

These people know the value of fertilizer, and aside from using much commercial goods are buying all the local livery and dairy stable output available. Large quantities are hauled some miles into the country, but much larger quantities are shipped from the cities to near-by stations and thence by wagon to groves and ranches.

At Long Beach my attention was called to one large lawn that had been made up of many carloads of manure from sheep corrals in Nevada. The soil here is generally quite sandy and so does not retain fertilizers so long as soils with less sand and more clay in their composition.

Aside from the citrus fruits and walnut groves, there are large areas devoted to the production of lima beans. I saw one field of 640 acres. This will be cultivated till May or June, then planted.

Alfalfa is perfectly at home here and furnishes six to eight cuttings annually. In the famous Imperial Valley we are told of eleven cuttings, but I take a little sea water with that story. A very profitable crop of valuable feed is made here by sowing about 50 pounds of oats per acre in alfalfa meadows having not too heavy a setting, which tends to hold the alfalfa back, delaying the first cutting until a little more seasonable haying weather—after spring rains are surely past. This gives an abundant yield and thereafter three or four crops of straight alfalfa are made.

Dairying is a very profitable business and one conducted under the most favorable climatic conditions.

One of the most interesting views I have seen from the electric car windows is a nice herd of 125 well-kept dairy cows grazing in grass half knee deep, in March.

There are many large poultry ranches, but I notice many small homes in the cities and villages have small flocks to cover family needs.

The unprecedented freeze of Janu-



## The Winged Message

Noah's messenger was a dove. In Solomon's time, pigeons were trained to carry messages. Brutus used them at the siege of Modena. They served the Turks in their fights against the Crusaders. In mediæval wars they were more useful than ever before.

France had a carrier-pigeon mail service, with messages reduced by photography and read through a microscope.

Even today carrier pigeons are utilized as news-bearers in isolated parts of Europe.

In America, the land of the telephone, the carrier pigeon is bred only for racing. The winged word has taken the place of the winged messenger.

Pigeons may fly more than a mile a minute, but the telephone is as quick as speech itself.

The dove is the emblem of peace. The telephone is the instrument of peace. The telephone lines of the Bell System unite a hundred million people in one national family.

### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

any did much damage to tender flowers about the homes, but at this time (March 29th) the geraniums and roses are a blaze of bloom.

One visiting this country to see the things worth while cannot afford to miss visiting the famous Busch Gardens at South Pasadena. It certainly approaches a veritable fairyland.

In matters of business this is a country of big things and associations. Outside of co-operation an individual would be lost sight of. This system has been very helpful in the citrus-growing and marketing problems. No people are more loyal to the State of their adoption.

All together, it is a most delightful citizenship and climate, and one that causes you to wish to linger even beyond your allotted time.

But we have a calling in Missouri. W. D. WADE.

#### TO FARMERS EQUITY UNION MEMBERS!

If you are interested in building up your union by educating those outside your ranks, send in the names of anyone you think would be interested in your aims and we will send them sample copies of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, the Farmers Equity Union official paper.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange anything, try a small ad at 1 cent a word.

EUGENE W. STAFF,  
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER  
Designer and Installer of Storage Battery,  
Electric Light and Power Plants for the  
City and Farm.  
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#### 500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$40 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

L. G. CROWLEY,  
Black Jack, Ark.

#### Electric Lights in House and Barn

furnished by Storage Battery, charged with a dynamo run by the little farm engine while pumping, grinding, etc. Anyone can take care of the simple plant. After once installed, practically no expense. Put dynamo by the engine (location immaterial) and battery any other suitable place. No fires or explosions—not even a shock! Clean and safe! Best insurance for your buildings. Loss caused by fire from coal oil lamp or lantern is ten times the cost of a complete Electric Lighting Installation. Think and act quick! Literature and estimates free. Let me tell you what a few hundred dollars will do for you.

H. J. WOBUS, Electrical Engineer,  
915 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.  
Electric and Water Systems.  
Water Wheels and Rams.



## RURAL WORLD WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

ONE CENT A WORD

For each insertion.

4 LINES 4 TIMES, \$1.

No ad accepted for less than 25 cents.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—170-acre farm, 80 in cultivation; near St. James, Mo.; house, spring and orchard. 120-acre farm near Newburg, Mo.; house, spring, orchard. J. H. Deiker, Newburg, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Forty-acre farm; well improved. For particulars write owner. Curt Justus, Hartsville, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—70-acre dairy, fruit, truck and poultry farm, 3 miles out on Jackson Pike; best road in the county. Will be sold for 1/2 cash, balance on 5 years' time, with 6 per cent interest. This is a snap, and the first man with the cash gets a bargain. Come quick and see me. Lawrence Morrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—80-ACRE FARM—40 acres cultivated; balance timber; 2 miles to county seat; a bargain. For description, address: F. L. Anderson, Steelville, Mo.

**MISSOURI STOCK FARM**—Of 306 acres, situated on Current River, 60 acres upland, balance river bottom. As rich corn and clover land as can be found. Two sets of improvements. 150 acres in cultivation, bottom not in cultivation, covered with cane. Adjoining farm raised the prize acre of corn in State in 1912. Farm rents for half. Price only \$37.50 per acre. No trade. C. H. Martin, Doniphan, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Do you want a 360-acre stock ranch, only 60 miles northwest of St. Louis on the Wabash Railroad? All fenced, fair buildings, well watered; only partially improved at present; asking price, \$30 per acre, but submit your offer; must be disposed of this month; might accept exchange as part payment. Call or address A. S. Loomis, 909 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.

**RANCH FOR SALE**—680 acres, patented, fenced, in Pecos National Forest; \$20 per acre; stock if desired. S. Viveash, Pecos, N. M.

**FOR SALE**—200-acre Alfalfa, Grain and Stock Ranch; improved; \$65 A.; 1/2 down; terms on bal. No better bargain under Gunison Tunnel. Joel Hayden, Montrose, Colo.

### POULTRY.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—No. 1 farm stock, bred to lay; 15 eggs for \$1.00. Mrs. G. A. Bassett, Miller, Mo.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—Two flocks, unrelated; large frames, above standard weight. Eggs, \$3.50 per dozen. Mrs. Peck, Nabb, Indiana.

**EGGS**—From prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, headed by cockerel, from the noted yards of J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., \$1.00 per setting. Also Poland-Chinas, either sex, ready for service, \$15.00, pedigreed. Thos. Cannedy, Roodhouse, Ill.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. George Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.

**RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Large, farm-raised. Price, \$1.25 per setting; \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. J. O. Bassett, Vienna, Mo.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH EGGS FOR SALE**—Heavy laying strain; \$1.50 for 15; \$2.00 for 30. R. B. Woods, Bernie, Mo.

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS**—Winners of highest honors at St. Louis, Sedalia, Mo.; Springfield, Ill. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Dan Oberhelmann, Holstein, Mo.

**EGGS OUR SPECIALTY**—15 years' square dealing. Barred Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Turkey toms, etc. Mrs. John Steele & Son, Chillicothe, Mo.

**HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH BARRED ROCKS**—Latham pullet - mating strain: pen 1, \$5.00 for 15; pen 2, \$2.50 for 15; pen 3, \$2.00 for 15; pen 4, ckl. mating. Thompson's, Ringlets, ckl. mating, \$2.50 per 15; Buff Rocks, Poley & Harter strains; White Rocks, Bleckerlike pedigreed strain, \$2.50 for both kinds, per 15. Guarantee 60 per cent fertile or duplicate at half price. Order from this ad. J. H. Hanly, Breeder, Monticello, Mo.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. From large, vigorous, farm-raised stock. Ten years a breeder. J. O. Beeman, Sherman, Cherokee Co., Kans.

**BARRED ROCKS** exclusive for 15 years. Eggs, 16, 75c; \$4.00, 100. Well barred. Large bone. Winning stock. Sure hatch. Mrs. H. C. Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

**CHERRY R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Eggs from exhibition stock \$3.00 per 15; range \$1.00. Orders booked for baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Price, Litchfield, Ill.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS**—For sale from high-scoring birds; 1 setting, \$1; or \$4.00 per hundred eggs. Mrs. J. B. Straight, Winthrop, Ark.

**BARRED ROCKS**—White Orpingtons; eggs for hatching; heavy laying strain, \$2.00 for 15; mating list free. C. A. Moxley, Taylorville, Ill.

**WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—Up-right and racy carriage; layers of the pure white eggs; \$2.00 per 11; white and fawn eggs, 10 cts. each; \$2.50 per 30. Mae Paup, Carrollton, Mo.

## RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

### POULTRY.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Eggs from select fowls—the kind that lay—\$3.50 per 100. Bear Creek Farm, Palmer, Ill.

**ANCONAS**—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beauties. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. T. Z. Richey, Cannelton, Ind.

**ELM BRANCH FARM**—Our single comb white leghorns are bred up to heavy egg production; mammoth Pekin ducks (Rankin-Japanese strain); large and vigorous eggs, \$1.00 per setting; 100, \$5.00. S. S. Hinerman, Marshfield, Mo.

**SINGLE COMBED RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Free range, laying strain. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 for 15; \$2.75 for 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Herbert Pycatt, Canehill, Ark.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**. No. 1 Farm Stock.—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. MRS. C. D. LYON, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS** from standard-bred yearlings. Two dollars for fifteen, prepaid. Quantity rates. Field Bros., R. 2, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

**WHITE ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY**—Eggs that hatch strong, vigorous chicks \$3.50 to \$10.00 per 15 from Big White Heavy Laying Stock. Few Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Our stock and prices are right. A square deal guaranteed. Ozark Strain, the kind you will eventually buy. Ozark Poultry Farm, Exeter, Missouri, Lock Box 25.

**KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS**, \$1 per 15; good stock. E. F. Bowles, Barnett, Ill.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

**FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS**, from free-range, two-year-old stock; \$1.25 for 12, postpaid. Miss Ida Wright, Hickory Grove, Kentucky, Route 1.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS**—Quality finest; strong, vigorous; eggs, \$2.00 per 11; S. C. Buff Orpingtons, also first-class; eggs, \$1.50 per 12. Order now. Mrs. Mabel Feint, Cortland, N. Y.

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 sitting. Mrs. A. Brower, Rinehart, Mo.

**MAMMOTH WHITE TURKEYS**—Largest tom weighed 51 lbs. Eggs, \$3 per 12. Barred P. Rock eggs, \$2.50 per 15; circular free. Geo. W. Wingo & Son, R. 9—B, Mayfield, Ky.

### HORSES.

**REGISTERED COACH STALLION FOR SALE**—Six years old, 16 hands high, sound, proven breeder, \$350, cash for quick sale. Also large 7 year old Standard-Registered Brood Mare, in foal, might exchange. Ray Rodgers, Bowling Green, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Two Standard and Registered Trotting Stallions, 16 hands, grandsons of Ashland Wilkes, 2:17 1-4, sire of 63 trotters and 57 pacers; extra good. Two good breeding Jacks, priced to sell. W. A. White, Sarcoste, Mo., R. R. 2.

### SWINE.

**POLAND CHINA PIGS**—For sale at weaning time and pigs big enough for service at cut prices, for 30 days; either sex. J. B. Straight, Winthrop, Ark.

### SEED CORN.

**CHEAP SEED CORN**—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

**SEED CORN**—Reid's Yellow Dent, good quality, \$2.00 at crib; supply limited; \$2.25 in sacks shelled; \$2.50 in crates in ear. James Z. T. Edwards, R. F. D. No. 8, Bowling Green, Mo.

**PURE-BRED GOLDEN EAGLE SEED CORN**—Extra deep grain, small cob, 10 days earlier than Reid's; shells 90 per cent of corn to cob; shelled sample free; sample ears mailed 20 cts. Carefully selected, hands shelled corn, \$2.00 per bushel. J. E. Moss, Sturgeon, Mo.

**LARGE EARLY WHITE DENT SEED CORN** \$2.25 per bushel. Sacks free; took first prize and sweepstakes over 400 exhibitors. Eggs for hatching from prize-winning Barred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, S. C. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Ed. Sterns, Route 1, Herrin, Ill.

### CLOVER SEED.

#### PLANTS FOR SALE.

Sweet Clover at reasonable prices. Order now for early spring delivery. Also, inoculating soil, for Alfalfa and Sweet Clover inoculating purpose; also seed. With Plants success is certain. Try them. Can be sent by parcel post. Mrs. J. T. Mardis & Sons, Falmouth, Ky.

**SWEET CLOVER SEED**—Large, biennial cultivated variety, for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Price and circular how to grow it sent free on request. Bokara Seed Co., Box D, Falmouth, Ky.

**SEEDS**—Alfalfa, \$6; timothy, blue grass and cane, \$2; sweet clover, \$9. Farms for sale and rent on crop payments. J. Mulhall, 800 City, Ia.

## RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

### HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—EXPERIENCED CHRISTIAN WOMAN to do housework in family of five; good country home, four miles from two towns, in good neighborhood. Harry L. Day, Union, Mo., R. F. D. No. 2.

**One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron.** Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LADIES, LOOK—FREE!** Crocheted Silk Shade Ring with every Window Shade. Write for Samples and Prices. Acme Mercantile Company, 3841 Blaine Ave., St. Louis.

**SODDING MACHINE WANTED**—Machine to cut sod. Address S. M., care RURAL WORLD.

**WHITE CANE**—Recleaned seed, sacked and delivered to railroad, either Union Pacific or Mo. Pac., \$1.25 per bu., 75c per half bu.; smaller lots, 5c per lb. This seed took first prize at Gore County fair. White cane seed is a good grain for chickens, hogs and horses. Especially adapted to the dry-farming country. Planting time the last week in May. W. H. Daniels, Sec'y Jerome Farmers Association, Jerome, Kans.

**PURE KAFIR SEED**—Yielded 500 fold, only 2c per pound in sacks. Want Christian laborers and tenants for our 6000-acre co-operative ranch. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kans.

**GOOD HOME**—Have good home for old lady or couple, where they can have daughter's care; best refs.; reasonable rates. Ad. Mrs. Jannetta Knight, Gentry, Ark., Box 246.

**100 VISITING CARDS**, printed with name and address, 22c; 100 envelopes, name and address in corner 25c, postage prepaid; good stock; plain or script. Samples for two-cent stamp. Parcels Post Printery, 3221 So. Dakota St., St. Louis, Mo.

**FOUR-LEAF CLOVER BRINGS LUCK**—Try a Clover Brand razor for thirty days; if not satisfied get your money back. Money returned to first buyer from each county, if you agree to show razor to friends. Try to be first. By mail, \$1.50 or \$2.00. F. Blake, Central Station, West Virginia.

**STOCK PEAS FOR SALE**—Write us for samples and prices. Reference: Booneville Banking Co. B. & S. W. McCullar, Box 192, Booneville, Miss.

**LADIES, IF YOU ARE TROUBLED WITH** headache and neuralgia send your name and address for a free sample package of Anodyne Powders. Knewitz Drug Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

**COLLECT YOUR BAD DEBTS.** You can do it. My system gets the money. My ten sets of 4 letters each that have compelled the payment of old accounts may bring you many dollars due you. Send one dollar for these forty letters. Mercantile Adjustment Company, Freeport, Illinois.

**ONE HANDSOME DUSTING CAP**, 1 large apron and 10 receipts, all for \$1. Mrs. J. C. Heckmon, R. 4, Dixon, Ill.

**WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES** when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Book-keeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept.-K, Freeport, Illinois.

**TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES** raised from seed-balls, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6c for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

**WINDOW SHADES**—Have them "Tailor-made." They fit, look better and last longer. Write for sample books and price list. Acme Mercantile Company, 3841 Blaine Ave., St. Louis.

**CURE YOUR FORK** the Old Virginia way. A rare old recipe, \$1.00. Geo. Drysdale, 55 11th St., Detroit, Mich.

**LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED SETS** and Table Covers, direct from factory at wholesale prices. Fashions latest ideas. Send postal card for illustrated descriptive price list. You will be pleased when you get it. American Mrs. Sales Co., Desk 10, Holland Bldg., St. Louis.

**AUCTION SALES** offer immense opportunities for profits. You can make \$5,000 a year in this business. Our book, "How to Conduct Auction Sales," tells you all about it. Fifty dollars' worth of information for 50c. Establish a business for life. Descriptive circular free. The Unique Selling Co., St. Louis, Mo., 302 Frisco Bldg.

**"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."**

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Boss, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

## RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NEW 1913 EDITION. GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.** Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States; it contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

## PRICE LIST

—OF—

## Standard Bred Trotting Horses

—FOR SALE AT—

## COLMAN STOCK FARM

Creve Coeur, Mo.

**WILKNUIT 42923**, bay stallion trotter, star, left hind foot white, 161 hands; weight 1250 lbs. Foaled 1901, by Red Roy 2:15 1/4, son of Red Heart 2:19, 1st dam, Monnutta, 2:31, by Wilkeswood, 2:23 1/4; 2nd dam, Miss Wickliffe, by Wickliffe 2:52; 3rd dam Monitor Rose by Monitor 1:32.

Wilknut is one of the best put-up stallions I have ever seen, for style and action he can't be beat. He was never worked for speed, but can trot fast. He can show a 2:20 gait any time. He is a sure foot getter and a grand breeder. Price \$250.00.

**WILKTELL 55018**, dark chestnut trotter, 15 1/2 hands, 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910, by Wilknut 42923, son of Red Roy 2:15, dam Electawanda by Electeer, son of Expedition 2:15; 2nd dam by Reville 1472; 3rd dam by Strathmore 408.

WilkteLL is a nice looking colt, will be 16 hands, broke to harness. Price \$175.00.

**MONTEITH 54085**, bay, two hind feet white, trotter, 15 1/2 hands; weight 1000 lbs. Foaled 1910 by Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa 1:27 1/2, son of Onward 1400; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston 5387, son of Electioneer 125.

Monteith is a large, finely formed, good gaited, speedy colt. He showed quarters in 40 seconds as a two-year-old; he will make a fast trotter and a good stallion. Price, \$200.00.

**NORWELL 56440**, trotter, bay, right hind foot white, foaled 1911, by Reserve Fund 5302 (sire of 13 in 2:30 list); dam by Electeer 31500, son of Expedition, 2:15 1/4; 2nd dam by Reville 1472, 3rd dam by Strathmore 408.

Norwell is a shapely, good-built colt, sound and all right. Broke to harness. Price, \$125.00.

**MONKELL**, bay gelding, foaled Sept. 16, 1908, 15 1/2 hands; weight 1050 lbs. By Mondorf 22009, dam Monella by Saywa, son of Onward 2:25; 2nd dam Lady Elliston by Elliston, son of Electioneer.

Monkell is a very nice gelding, has been used on the road some; had no track work, but we timed him quarters in 41 at the trot and quarters in 36 at the pace. He would make a very fast horse if trained at the trot or pace. He is good gaited and good headed. Price \$200.00.

**MONJAY**, bay gelding, small star and snip; two hind feet white; 15 1/2 hands; weight 950 lbs. Foaled 1910, by Wilkes Mondorf 22009, dam Monjane by Wilkeson 22022, rec. 2:25; 2nd dam Jane Wilkes by Monitor Wilkes 6932.

Monjay is a good-looking trotter, he has lots of style, speed and action. He is one of the most promising colts on the farm. Price, \$200.00.

**RESERVE VICTOR**, chestnut gelding, 15 hands, 900 lbs. Foaled 1910, by Reserve Fund, 2:26 1/4 (sire of 13 in 2:30 list); by Nutwood 600, rec. 2:18; dam Monafare Belle by Wilkeson 2:34; 2nd dam Monafare by Monitor 1327.

Reserve Victor is a good-looking trotter, sound, clean and good gaited. Price, \$150.00.

Twelve weanling colts and fillies by Reserve Fund and Baron Make. Price \$100.00 to \$150.00.

These horses can be seen any day at the Colman Stock Farm. The Missouri Pacific R. R. trains leave Union Station for Colman Station on the farm at 6 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. The Rock Island train leaves Union Station for Creve Coeur, one-half mile from the farm, at 7:31 a. m. Creve Coeur electric cars leave on Olive street every twenty minutes. Get off at the lake and walk two miles up the lake.

## DON'T WASTE HALF A DAY WASHING YOUR HAIR!

**PERFECTION SHAMPOO POWDER** Will clean it thoroughly, leaves the hair soft, silky, glossy, and full of vitality and does it in fifteen minutes. Full particulars mailed FREE. Write THE UNION MFG. CO., Dept. G 2848 Union Ave., St. Louis, Mo.